THE BLACK PANTHER

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NEW DOCUMENTS AND AFFIDAVITS MADE PUBLIC

FEDERAL POLICE CAMPAIGN AGAINST B.P.P. CONTINUES

(Oakland, Calif.) - Documents and affidavits made public here last week in pretrial proceedings on the false charges facing Black Panther Party Founder and President Huey P. Newton and in Washington, D.C., in connection with the BPP's $100 million lawsuit against the FBI, CIA, IRS and other government agencies have revealed:

•Former U.S. Attorney General John Mitchell personally approved an illegal break-in and bugging of Huey's Oakland apartment in 1970;

•Despite allegations to the contrary, the FBI conducted a fullscale "domestic security investigation" against the BPP until at least the end of 1976, "and probably still is," according to one prominent attorney;

•The FBI admits having at least 1.5 to two million pages of counterintelligence information on the BPP, the CIA Directorate of Operations admits having "several thousand" documents on the BPP and the Postal Service admits having at least 4,904 individual records on BPP members and supporters.

In relation to the federal police conspiracy against Huey P. Newton, a sworn declaration from Los Angeles attorney Leonard Weinglass filed in Oakland Municipal Court last Monday describes an official FBI memorandum dated November 20, 1970, from the Bureau czar, J. Edgar Hoover, to then U.S. Attorney General John Mitchell requesting authorization for telephone and microphone surveillance of the Black Panther Party leader's apartment.

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HUEY P. NEWTON, BPP Founder and President.

BENJAMIN HOOKS IN OAKLAND

"NEW DAY BEGUN" FOR N.A.A.C.P.

(Oakland, Calif.) - Displaying the sharp and finely-honed oratory skills of a Southern Baptist preacher, newly-appointed NAACP Executive Director Benjamin Hooks totally captivated an audience of some 5,000 at the Oakland Auditorium last week with a spirited speech that stressed not only the NAACP theme of "The New Day Begun" but also that "The Tempest is Ragin' " in America.

Hooks, a 52-year-old native of Memphis, Tennessee and a former member of the Federal Communications Commission who succeeded aging Roy Wilkins in the NAACP leadership on August 1, had the predominantly Black crowd literally "testifying" along with him, as he drew upon a mixture of contemporary politics, Biblical parables and Southern Black folk humor, to deliver a message of faith and unity.

In keeping with the spirit of "The New Day Begun," the Thursday evening event also saw Black Panther Party Founder and President Huey P. Newton become a lifetime member of the NAACP, coming forward with a $500 check following appeals by Hooks and others for support for the country's oldest and largest civil rights organization.

When Pastor J. Alfred Smith asked those wanting to become lifetime members to come on stage, Huey and his wife Gwen were the first to rise. As the crowd recognized who it was in the dim lighting, the ripple of polite clapping swelled to cheers and friendly applause.



BENJAMIN HOOKS, NAACP executive director.

Huey presented the check to Pastor Smith, a longtime friend, and then shook hands with several dignitaries on stage, embracing Hooks and Oakland Mayor Lionel Wilson.

It was an impressive gesture of unity on Huey's part, signaling a new and positive relationship between the Black Panther Party and the NAACP — a sharp contrast to the frequent bitter barbs fired at the Party by retired NAACP Executive Director Roy Wilkins.

It was also in the spirit of "The New Day Begun" when Mayor Wilson, announcing that August 4 was "Benjamin Hooks Day in Oakland," presented the NAACP leader with the key to the city.

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EditoriAL

ONLY THE GRIM GRIN REMAINS

On May 26 of this year, a federal court judge in Washington, D.C., flatly rejected a government motion to dismiss the $100 million lawsuit filed by the Black Panther Party against the FBI, CIA, IRS and the myriad of other agencies involved in the ongoing conspiracy to crush the BPP. In so doing, Judge John Lewis Smith ordered the government to produce documents by September 25 related to its illegal campaign.

To date, the Carter administration has failed to provide a single document to Party attorneys.

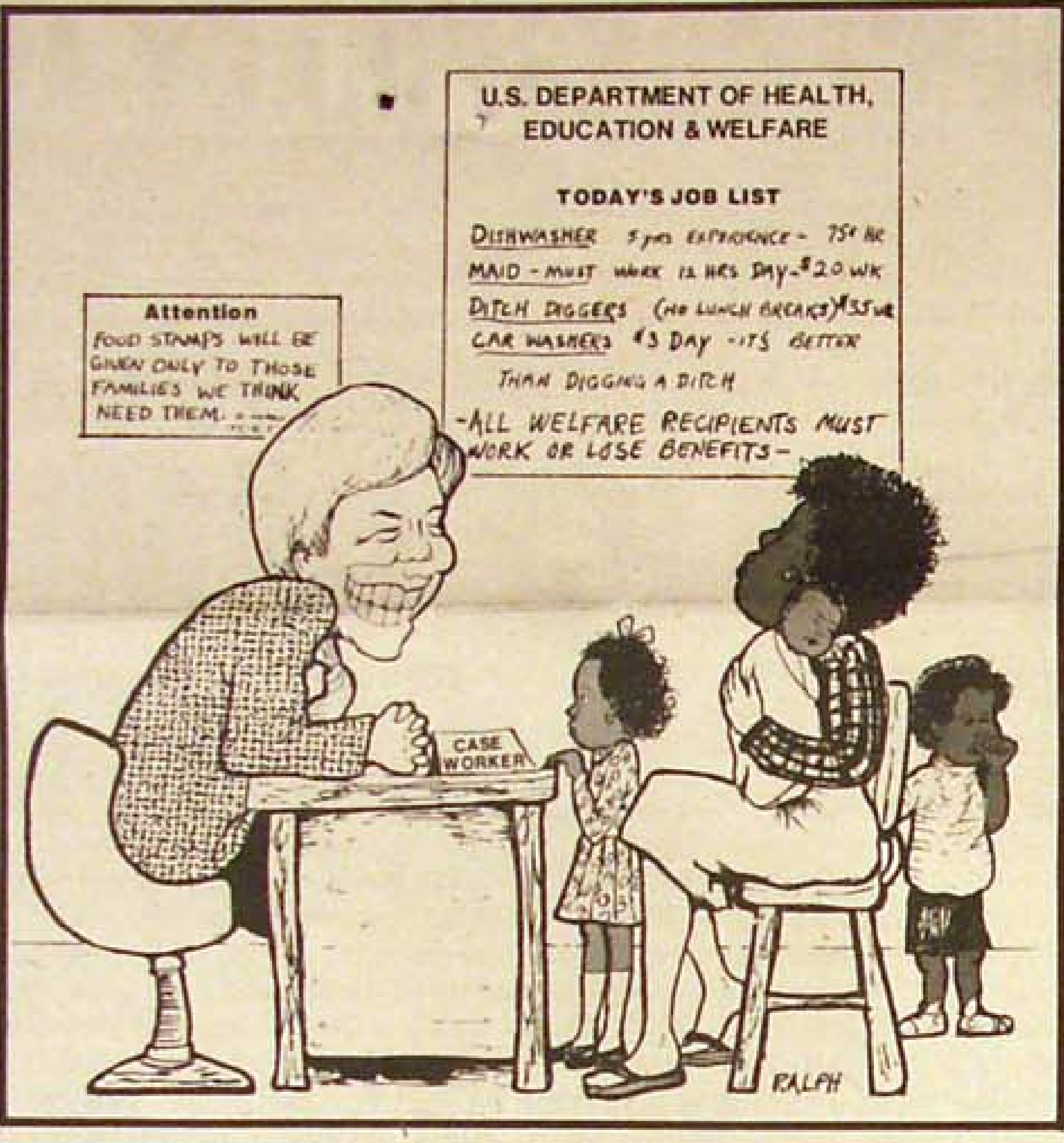
Here, again, the promised "sunshine" administration of smiling Jimmy has been a bust — those ain't golden rays of light, but thunder and jaggered bolts of lightning beaming down on welfare recipients recently, if you hadn't noticed.

It takes an incredible amount of arrogance and disdain for the law to disregard this court order in the face of an admitted 1.5 to two million pages of counterintelligence information on the Black Panther Party in FBI files alone.

But then, it was, and continues to be, a "neat trick" — as distinct from a "dirty trick," of course — to say that the COINTELPRO operations against the Party were ordered to be stopped in 1971. . .and then to say they were ordered to be stopped again in 1974. . .and then to say they were ordered to be stopped again in late 1976. . .

Should there be confusion of questions about their activities, past government officials are quick to jump through the looking (read spy) glass into their Alice in Wonderland world where COINTELPRO magically vanishes, with only the grim grin of a "domestic security investigation" left in its place; where Saxby and Levi and Griffin Bell, attorney generals all, still can't put their runaway, Humpty-Dumpty FBI back together again.

Can the bizarre maze be beaten? Only the American people can decide.□



COMMENT

On Affirmative Action In Alameda County

By John George

The following comment on the state of minority subcontractors and affirmative action was prepared by John George, recently elected as the first Black member of the Alameda County Board of Supervisors.

Recently the Board of Supervisors resolved to set 20 per cent as its affirmative action goal in construction of Oakland's pre-detention facility and new courthouse. This is a 100 per cent increase over the county's existing policy. And although the change applies only to the two projects, it does show that the Board acknowledges at least some of the obstacles that face minority firms.

Some of these difficulties have root in the foundation of American social and class structure; others are more easily pinpointed, equally damaging. Among these are the minority firms' lack of bonding and exposure.

Most minority firms — that is, those firms with at least 50 per cent ownership by Asian American, Black American, Native American or Spanish American persons — are not bonded. This is often due to the discriminatory practices of some insurance agencies when approached by a minority firm seeking bonding. It frequently seems that little weight is given to the firm's professional merit and capability. Instead the decision whether or not to bond a firm hinges solely on notions of the firm owner's "character" as evidenced through his/her color, name or business address in a "high risk" area.

This lack of bonding has a double impact. First, though bonding is not absolutely necessary for subcontractors, it does increase their attractiveness to the general contractor who thereby assumes minimal financial risk in securing that firm's services.

Second, and more important, lack of bonding is used by majority contractors as a catch-all

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THE BLACK PANTHER

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FEDERAL POLICE CONSPIRACY AGAINST B.P.P.

CONTINUED FROM FRONT PAGE

According to the declaration, the memo said in part: "Tresspass will be involved with respect to the microphone surveillance."

Weinglass asserted the word "Approved" was typed at the bottom and it was signed "John Mitchell."

Weinglass said the original FBI memo is in the possession of the federal government, explaining that he came upon the document in April, 1975, while conducting some discovery work in Washington, D.C., on behalf of actress/activist Jane Fonda.





Attorney SHELDON OTIS, chief counsel for BPP President HUEY P. NEWTON, pictured with his wife GWEN at OCLC "Welcome Home" celebration.

Weinglass' declaration was one of several made available to the *Los Angeles Times* last week, and filed in court in an attempt to learn the nature of the government's alleged evidence against Huey.

A declaration from Huey quoted in the *Times* charges that the FBI planted an informant, a California prison parolee named Tony Stinnette, in the apartment adjoining his to overhear conversation and to set up an assassination attempt:

SHOOTOUT

"During the year 1972, there was a "shootout" in the hall outside my apartment between Tony Stinnette and Oakland police officers. The police alleged that they had come to arrest him for unpaid traffic tickets and that he had opened fire on them from inside his apartment. Stinnette was arrested and no one was injured. I believe that that shootout was staged in order to draw me out into the hallway where I could be shot."

Huey, who returned from close to three years of forced political exile on July 3 and was released from jail on $80,000 "compromise ransom" on July 23, says in his declaration that law enforcement officers have attempted to provoke him to commit violent acts:

•In 1972, a man came to his Oakland apartment and suggested that he participate in a plan to kidnap Muhammad Ali.

•In late 1972 or early 1973, a man came to his apartment and attemped to get him to commit a robbery on a Brinks armored car.

•In late 1971 or early 1972, a Black Panther Party member urged him to undertake an armed attack on a police precinct station.

Huey also asserts that his phone was tapped by law enforcement officers for a period of time, saying it was so blatant that on one occasion in 1972 while talking on the phone from his Lakeshore apartment, "I heard the voice of a person other than the person to whom I was speaking. I became angry and cursed at the person who was overhearing the conversation. The person at whom I cursed proceeded to curse back at me."

An affidavit by San Francisco attorney Sheldon Otis, chief counsel in a defense team of four lawyers, draws heavily from the Church Select Committee's final report and from other sources which have charged that government agents sought to destroy the Black Panther Party in general and Huey P. Newton in particular.

Regarding the Party's $100 million civil lawsuit, court records and affidavits made public to the *San Francisco Examiner* last week by attorney Fred Hiestand revealed that only a fraction of the FBI counterintelligence operations against the BPP was released to the Congressional probe.

In fact, somewhat conflicting affidavits from former U.S. Attorney Generals William Saxbe and Edward Levi show that the government played semantics games with the words "COINTELPRO" and "domestic security investigations" both (1) to withhold vital information on the scope of the FBI harassment and (2) to continue the campaign of "dirty tricks" against the BPP up to the present.

"The significance of that," Hiestand said, "is that it's the first admission by a high level government official that domestic surveillence of the Black Panther Party was continuing to the end of 1976. . .and probably still is.

"Secondly, it's an admission by their own criteria that the surveillence was unjustified. He (Levi) ordered it stopped."

Does the illegal surveillance continue?

Yes, says Hiestand, emphatically. He cites, for examples, information he has received from "two different and reliable" sources that the FBI placed a blond agent, disguised as a stewardess, aboard the very Western Airlines plane that carried Party Founder and President Huey P. Newton home to the U.S. (on July 3, 1977) after close to three years of forced political exile.

Or, the evidence that the FBI regularly took down the license plate numbers of visitors to Party chairperson Elaine Brown's apartment until she moved a few months ago.

Or, the rash of burglaries in the homes of Black Panther Party members since the COINTELPRO activities allegedly ended.

TO BE CONTINUED



Fallen Comrade

JONATHAN JACKSON

Assassinated: August 7, 1970

On August 7, 1970, young Comrade Jonathan Jackson entered a Marin County, California, courtroom where San Quentin inmate James McClain was defending himself on false charges of assaulting a guard. Also present in the courtroom on behalf of McClain were inmates William Christmas and Ruchell Magee. Jonathan interrupted court proceedings and gave weapons to McClain, Christmas and Magee; they all left the courtroom, taking several jurors, the prosecutor and the judge with them. Within minutes the van Jonathan and his party had gotten into was riddled with bullets from the guns of San Quentin guards and other state agents, leaving Jonathan, McClain, Christmas and the judge dead. Years after this courageous act by Jonathan Jackson, the "man-child," evidence points to the fact that he and his brother, Black Panther Party Field Marshal George Jackson (who was killed a year later), were both victims of a federal police conspiracy to destroy the prison movement.

Long Live Jonathan Jackson! Long Live The People's Struggle!
ALL POWER TO THE PEOPLE

NORTH OAKLAND WOMAN WINS $1,000 IN S.O.S. DRAWING

(Oakland, Calif.) - The Oakland Community School's "Support Our School (SOS)" Donation Drawing ended its fourth month last week with three new winners capturing the first, second and third place cash prizes of $1,000, $250 and $100, respectively, for the month of July.

"This is the best birthday present I have ever received," said Ms. Debra Cooper upon learning that she had won the top prize of $1,000. Ms. Cooper, who will celebrate her birthday on August 30, is a North Oakland resident and is employed at a bank.

It is people like Howard Godfrey, who won the second place prize of $250, who have helped to maintain the Monthly Donation Drawing. Godfrey, who lives in West Oakland, is a regular contributor to '') Drawing and enthusiastic supporter of the innovative elementary level educational programs provided by the Oakland Community School.

Ms. Lottye Teliean of East Oakland, who received the third place prize of $100, was very pleased with the unexpected income as she recently suffered an arm injury. Ms. Teliean and other SOS winners have discovered that their purchase of a $2.00 Donation Drawing ticket may bring in additional personal or family funds when they are most needed.

Now seven years old, the Oakland Community School has been referred to as one of the most important models in elementary education in California by the state Department of Education. The Alameda County Board of Supervisors has said of the School:







July OCS Donation Drawing winners DEBRA COOPER, (top, left), $1,000 winner, with OCS Director ERICKA HUGGINS, HOWARD GODFREY (bottom, left), $250 winner, and LOTTYE TELIEAN, $100 winner.

"It has exemplified the highest standard in quality education, particularly for the disenfranchised and alienated young people of the black and other minority and poor communities it primarily serves..."

The 160 children, ages two and a half to 11, enrolled in the School consistently perform three to four years in advance of their peers.

The SOS Monthly Donation Drawing is one of the ways in which the OCS sustains itself and meets some of the costs of its $22,000 monthly budget. Donation Drawing tickets for the month of August are now being distributed throughout the Bay Area. Look for a representative of the Oakland Community School at your neighborhood shopping centers and businesses. Support Our School! □

Ericka Huggins Reviews First Year On The Alameda County Board Of Education

The following is the conclusion of an interview with Oakland Community School Director Ericka Huggins, who recently completed her first year as the first Black member of the Alameda County Board of Education. The Board administers the county juvenile institutions and the special education programs for mentally retarded and physically handicapped children.

In the final portion of the interview, Ericka, who is a leading member of the Black Panther Party, discusses the problems of drug abuse and interdistrict transfers in Alameda County public schools.

CONCLUSION

QUESTION: What are your concerns on drug use in the schools?

ERICKA: Mary Hardy (a progressive member of the Board of Education) and I are exposing the abuse of drugs on children, such as speed drugs and amphetamines like Ritalin.

Officials in the county schools deny that children are given drugs. They say that if a child takes Ritalin or another drug, it is because his or her own family doctor has recommended it. I was told that there are some children who really need drugs. The prevalent attitude of school officials favors drug usage.

In the educationally handicapped classes, as they are called in schools in the Black community — they are called occupational therapy classes in middle class communities — the children are sometimes on drugs. My attitude is that children do not need any drugs. The concern should be with the child's family, what the educational system is doing and

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This Week In Black History

August 11, 1842

On August 11, 1842, Robert Brown Elliott, a Black Reconstructionist, was born. He would become one of the many Black elected officials in the South following the civil war.

August 7, 1960

Twenty Black and White students staged a kneel-in against segregation in White churches in Atlanta on August 7, 1960.



Civil rights protest.

August 11, 1962

On August 11, 1962, police closed the municipal park and library in Albany, Georgia, after integrated groups tried to use the facilities.

August 7, 1971

On August 7, 1971, George W. Crockett Jr., of Detroit is elected head of the Judicial Council, the first formal organization of Black judges in the United States. Meeting in Atlanta, the predominately Black organization of judges, lawyers and law professors indicate they intend to operate independently in studying judicial problems as they relate to the poor.

August 7, 1972

On August 7, 1972, Buck Leonard and Josh Gibson, stars of the old Negro League, are inducted into the Baseball Hall of Fame at Cooperstown, Ohio.

"WORK OR STARVE"

CARTER SENDS TOUGH WELFARE REFORM PLAN TO CONGRESS





Carter's proposed welfare plan will drastically lower the quality of life for millions of poor people as they will be forced to accept low-paying jobs.

(Plains, Ga.) - Calling his new proposal the Program for Better Jobs and Income, President Jimmy Carter last Saturday unveiled a modified "work or starve" welfare reform plan urging Congress to "totally scrap" the current assistance system.

The complex $34 billion proposal, which Carter hopes to see in operation by October, 1980, would abolish the present three basic programs of assistance to America's poor: Food Stamps; Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC); and Supplemental Security Income (SSI) for the aged, blind and disabled.

In their place, Carter proposed a somewhat unified system of cash grants designed to force recipients to work.

Carter's Program for Better Jobs and Income gives high priority to an attempt to open private sector jobs to poverty-level workers, a feat major U.S. corporations and trade unions have proved resistant, if not openly hostile to, in the past.

The plan also proposes that Congress authorize the creation of 1.4 million public service and training jobs for the principal breadwinners in families with children.

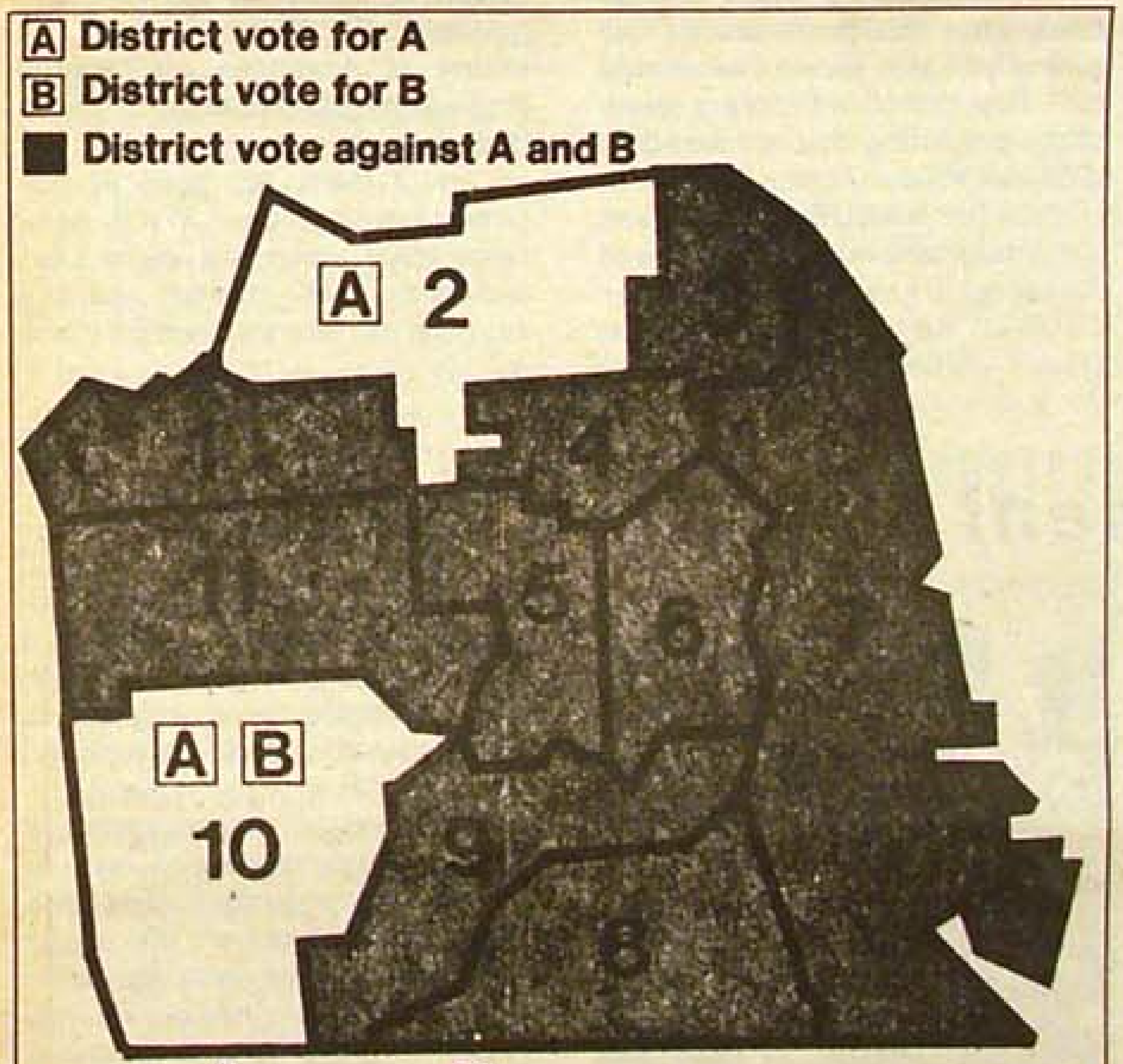
At the core of Carter's proposal is a two-tiered assistance structure that will provide a combination of cash payments and public service jobs for an estimated 32 million Americans.

The two tiers would be:

(1) An "income support" group which will include those low-income persons and families judged unable to earn income for themselves (such as aged, blind and disabled persons); single parent families with children younger than seven years old; and two parent families with younger children in which one parent is incapacitated.

(2) A "work benefit" group which will include two parent families, single parent families with children over seven, single adults and childless couples.

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District	A YES	A NO	B YES	B NO
1	43%	57%	34%	66%
2	60%	40%	42%	58%
3	43%	57%	33%	67%
4	26%	74%	20%	80%
5	23%	77%	18%	82%
6	25%	75%	23%	77%
7	28%	72%	24%	76%
8	40%	60%	42%	58%
9	32%	68%	29%	71%
10	64%	36%	57%	43%
11	47%	53%	43%	57%

S.F. District Election Backers Claim "People's Victory"

(San Francisco, Calif.) - While critics, both on the right and the left, scoff at the "vote of confidence" claimed by Mayor George Moscone in last week's special election, a district-by-district analysis of the results indicates San Franciscans overwhelmingly in favor of district elections.

In this city's most bitter and acrimonious political campaign in decades, voters rejected Proposition A, the Chamber of Commerce sponsored-measure which would have reestablished citywide voting for the Board of Supervisors, by a 87,345 to 72,148 margin.

Likewise, Proposition B, the measure sponsored by conservative Supervisor John Barbagelata which would have both recalled Moscone, other elected city officials and established citywide elections by districts, was crushed by San Francisco voters 112,236 to 62,322.

Analysis shows that Proposition A lost in nine of 11 districts and was defeated by 57 per cent to 43 per cent citywide.

Proposition B lost in 10 of the 11 districts and was beaten back 64 per cent to 36 per cent citywide.

The majority of the total vote against both propositions, organized by a loose "No on A and B" alliance of progressives, labor and minorities, came from six liberal-voting supervisorial districts on the east and south sides of the city.

The six are: District 4 (Western Addition); District 5 (Haight/Eureka); District 6 (Mission); District 7 (Downtown, Potrero, Hunters Point); District 8 (Visitation Valley, Portola, Crocker-Amazon); and District 9 (Bernal, Glen Park and Ingleside). Blacks comprise at least 40 per cent of the voting population in Districts 5, 7 and 9.

Districts 4 through 9 provided 55 per cent of the total vote against Proposition A, trouncing it by 31,000 votes. These same districts produced 50 per cent of the "No on B" votes, defeating it 57,000 to 19,000.

The six also provided the bulk of the ballots for Proposition T, the popular measure which established district elections in the November, 1976, elections.

Although Moscone and his forces claimed the crushing de-

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"NEW DAY BEGUN" FOR N.A.A.C.P.

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Hooks' lively speech, reminiscent in many ways of the forceful delivery of Dr. King, certainly cemented the civic presentation.

"We come to say to America tonight," Hooks said at one point, "that in 1776 you made a promise. In 1776, you said all of us were created equal. We've been waiting a long time.

"We've been to your wars. We've nursed your babies. We've tilled your fields. We've picked your cotton. We've stood back. We've been patient. We've cried and we've prayed. We've marched and we've demonstrated.

"But in this, the 201st year of our 'freedom,' we decided that we've come to collect our debts.

STRUGGLE HAS CHANGED

We're saying to White people: 'Stop being afraid of us, stop running 'cause you can't hide. Wherever you go we'll be on the way. (God has fixed it so you don't have enough gas to keep on running.)

"We don't hate you, and we're not telling you to come down. But in the name of peace and justice we're saying, move over!

"We're coming with a new song. It's an old tune but it's got new words to it:

" *'I'm comin', I'm comin'*
And my head ain't *bending low*
I'm walkin' hard, I'm talkin' loud
I'm America's New *Black Joe.'* "

Earlier in his speech, his arms flailing and shouting "The Tempest is Ragin' " at every pause, Hooks — a Baptist minister as well as a businessman and former judge — presented a veritable sermon on the social ills confronting Black America.

He was particularly severe in his criticism of the Bakke case decision slated to be heard on appeal by the Supreme Court this fall, a case in which White conservatives argue that university affirmative action programs are reverse discrimination.

There have always been "special admissions" for football stars, sons and daughters of wealthy alumni and others the university wanted to let in, Hooks said in his fiery preacher style.

In a medical school [U.C. Davis] where they set aside 16 places for minority applicants, we find there are White males who *now cry reverse discrimination* because they don't have *all* the slots. . .

"And that, my brothers and sisters, is racism, pure and simple," Hooks said to a roaring ovation.



BPP President HUEY P. NEWTON, who donated $500 for a lifetime membership to the NAACP, embraces NAACP Executive Director BENJAMIN HOOKS (left) while his wife GWEN greets Oakland's Black mayor, LIONEL WILSON.





Both in his auditorium speech and at an earlier press conference at City Hall, Hooks described the NAACP as a "bridge over troubled waters" for Blacks.

Asked at the press conference if he foresaw a new director for the NAACP under his leadership, Hooks' revealing response was:

"It's rather unfortunate that 68 years after we got started, our goal is still the same. One would have hoped that in 68 years much of the prejudice that we faced in 1909 would have been eliminated.

"For the NAACP, the problem is the same although the nature of the struggle has changed.

"Now, we're no longer concerned about drinking from the water fountain, we want to be president of the water company. We're no longer worried about selling the hot dog, we want to make the hot dog. We're not even worried about riding on the bus or driving the bus, we want to be able to own the bus company.

STRUGGLE HAS CHANGED

"The nature of the struggle has changed but the problem is still discrimination and segregation based on race, or color or creed or sex. And we will use the historic methods we have used: lobbying, court action, direct action, voter participation, 'education, negotiation, conciliation.'. . .

"Basically, I have seen the nature of American life change profoundly because of those historic tools.

"So, I think we have to use those same tactics. We'll have more vigor, hopefully more vim, and with your support and the support of others, we'll make it."□

"JOBS FOR ALL"

Full Employment Coalition Formed

(San Francisco, Calif.) - The Northern California Full Employment Coalition (NCFEC) held an organizing meeting here last week in an effort to bring labor, religious, environmental and community groups together for a long-term commitment to achieving full employment in this country.

On a national level, the Full Employment Action Council has called for Full Employment Week during the week of September 4-11.

One of the major purposes of this national protest is to raise consciousness about growing unemployment and to mobilize support for the Humphrey-Hawkins Full Employment Act (HR50 and S50).

At the San Francisco meeting, the NCFEC participants indicated support for the Full Employment Week concept but stressed the greater importance of a long-term, permanent coalition around the issue of "jobs for all."



Unemployment line.

Many of the groups, such as Friends of Our Earth, the United Farm Workers, the Prisoner's Health Project and others, gave emphasis toward establishing a structured organization to fight for full employment, regardless of the outcome of the Humphrey-Hawkins Bill.

Numerous representatives from various organizations expressed their belief that full employment is not a "pie in the sky" concept but actually deals with "meat on the table," as expressed by Aileen Hernandez, Urban Affairs consultant for the National Committee on Full Employment. Based on the premise that full employment is attainable in this society, a formal coalition was formed at the meeting.

On August 15 a follow-up meeting is scheduled at 12:00 noon at the Flood Building at 675 Market Street in downtown San Francisco to establish definite objectives and goals.□

Pentagon To Investigate Deaths At Oakland Naval Hospital

(Oakland, Calif.) - As a result of the public uproar and East Bay congressional protests of concern over three recent deaths at the Naval Medical Research Center here in Oakland, the Pentagon has initiated an investigation into charges of serious deficiencies at the facility.

The decision resulted from demands in letters sent by local Congressmen Ronald Dellums (Eighth Congressional District) and Fortney "Pete" Stark (Ninth Congressional District) after they received notice of serious personnel and equipment shortages from a young physician at the hospital, David Crane.

A senior naval officer, Rear Admiral Stanley Anderson, arrived here to begin an investigation into the worsening situation, which caused the deaths of three patients — Clifford Christian, 63, Joaquin Miner, 78, and Gene Raymond, 49, who died last week after being transferred to the Stanford Medical Center in Palo Alto.

Raymond, who had been in a coma for some time, steadily deteriorated after a tourniquet was tied too loosely around his arm, allowing anesthetic to travel through his blood stream.

MECHANICAL VENTILATOR

Miner died after being left unattended while he was hooked up to a mechanical ventilator. Christian died after a broken needle caused his lungs to collapse.

Christian's family recently filed a $500,000 claim for damages against the government, reports the *Oakland Tribune*. In their claim, the family charges that Christian died due to "negligent acts" by hospital workers.

Crane, a 28-year-old anesthesiologist, has charged hospital officials with "negligent dereliction" of duty" and wanton disregard for. . .warnings of danger to patients due to the inadequate number of supervisory staff, and the quantity and quality of equipment."

Government officials, among them the Navy Surgeon General, Vice Admiral Willard Arentzen, have sought to retaliate against Crane by denying him permission to remain at the hospital for a third year of training, and have threatened to transfer him to another facility.□

BAY AREA TAXPAYERS COALITION ORGANIZES TO OPPOSE TRANSIT FARE HIKE

(Oakland, Calif.) - The Black Panther Party has joined the rapidly growing forces of the Bay Area Taxpayers Coalition (BATC), a broadbased group of local and state legislators and progressive community and labor organizations opposed to pending state legislation that would result in public transportation fare hikes for Bay Area commuters.

Plans were made at a well-attended meeting held last Monday evening at the downtown headquarters here of the Bay Area Rapid Transit (BART) system for community mobilization against Assembly (A.B.) Bill 1107.

Authored by Assembly Speaker Leo McCarthy, A.B. 1107 contains a "farebox provision," requiring BART, A.C. Transit and San Francisco's Municipal Railway (Muni) to raise 33 per cent of their operating costs from fare revenues, forcing a series of forced fare increases over the next several years.

According to a recent press release issued by BATC:

"A.B. 1107 would perpetuate the half-cent sales tax in Alameda, Contra Costa and San Francisco counties In the past this tax has gone exclusively to BART, but under the pending legislation 25 per cent of the tax revenues would be split in competition betwen A.C. Transit, Muni and, again, BART.

"While the opportunity to receive a part of this 25 per cent (some $12 million last year) is the 'carrot' held out to A.C. Transit and Muni, there is also a 'stick.' The 'stick' takes the form of a section of the bill which requires each of the transit systems to raise at least 33 per cent of their operating costs from "fare revenues." For both A.C. Transit and Muni, this will mean a series of forced fare increases.

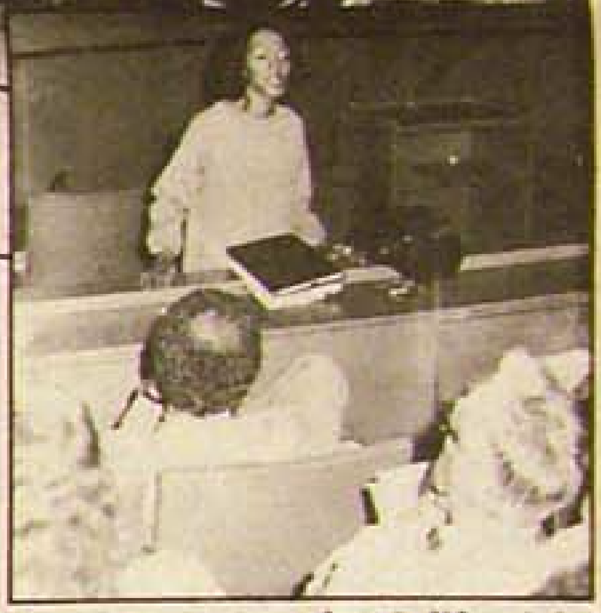
"Both A.C. Transit and Muni now raise about 30 per cent of their revenues from fares, and this rate is declining. Thus, the 33 per cent farebox revenue requirement would compel the bus systems to raise their fares repeatedly and frequently.

"Fare hikes, besides being a tax on the poor, always drive passengers away from public transit and into private automobiles. Projections by California's legislative analyst predict that in the year following the first nickel fare increase, A.C. Transit would lose three and one half million passengers and Muni would lose nine million. Many, if not most, of these people would switch to cars.

"People still dependent on public transit, especially the poor, the elderly and the young, would be taxed twice — once every time they pay the extra half-cent sales tax, and again each time they pay increased fares."

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Buses roll through downtown Oakland and (right) JESSICA MINOR.

Courts And Congress Swing Back And Forth On Abortion Issue

(Washington, D.C.) - A federal district judge in Brooklyn last week withdrew his order requiring the federal government to pay for elective abortions for the poor. Joseph A. Califano, Jr., Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare (HEW) acted immediately here to ban all federal funding for abortions except in cases where a woman's life is in danger.

Judge John F. Dooling, Jr., who twice granted temporary restraining orders to pro-abortion groups, vacated his latest order last Wednesday on the grounds that the groups had not proved that the Congressional act prohibiting funding — the Hyde Amendment — was "vague and ambiguous." (See THE BLACK PANTHER, August 6, 1977.)

Califano then issued a statement here declaring that the federal government would provide funds for abortions "only where the attending physician, on the basis of his or her professional judgement, has certified that abortion is necessary because the life of the mother would be endangered if the fetus were carried to term."

It is now up to individual states to decide whether to pay for Medicaid abortions when the

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Rally blasting cutoff of federal funds for abortions for the poor.

COVER-UP EXPOSED, ENOUGH FOR 500 NUCLEAR EXPLOSIVES

U.S. ADMITS TONS OF A-BOMB MATERIAL LOST

(Washington, D.C.) - A congressional subcommittee last week began an investigation into a 30-year federal government cover-up of the disappearance of more than four tons of uranium and plutonium — enough for more than 530 atomic bombs.



Nuclear test blast. The federal government cannot account for over 4 tons of plutonium — enough for 500 atomic bombs.

Following recent allegations by a member of the Nuclear Regulatory Commission's (NRC) staff that the NRC and the Energy Research and Development Administration (ERDA) were withholding information on what was charged were "serious indications" that some of the nuclear material was stolen, the two federal agencies were forced last week to make the first public disclosure of missing nuclear materials since the United States began developing atomic weapons during World War II.

While revealing the loss of 8,528 pounds of uranium and plutonium, the NRC and ERDA denied that the atomic bomb material was stolen or diverted. They attributed the cumulative loss to such benign causes as measurement uncertainties and undetected residues in the plumbing of nuclear facilities.

The figures released were obtained through the Freedom of Information Act in a suit brought against the two "safeguard" agencies by the *New York Times* and the *Washington Post* almost two years ago. Release had been held up by the National Security Council in the Ford and Carter administrations.

Representative John D. Dingell of Michigan said that an independent audit by the General Accounting Office showed that the statistics announced by the government substantially underestimated the total losses.

The National Security Council allowed the disclosure of metals missing from all nuclear facilities in the United States except two, the plutonium weapons factory at Rocky Flats, Colorado, and the uranium weapons factory at Oak Ridge, Tennessee.

A source close to the National Security Council said, concerning the two remaining weapons factories, that, "Had we released that information the totals of missing metals would have been much higher, three times or more the four tons that were made public," reports the *San Francisco Chronicle*.

In September, 1964, the Atomic Energy Commission (AEC), which preceded the NRC and ERDA, conducted a routine audit of uranium supplies held by a small, privately owned processing plant in western Pennsylvania and found that over an eight-year period 391.6 pounds of fissionable Uranium-235 — that is, uranium capable of developing an atomic bomb — was missing.

Of this amount, at least 147 pounds was in a highly concentrated form — enough to make four nuclear weapons, each with an explosive yield equal to 20,000 tons of TNT.

The AEC made a partial disclosure of its findings in 1966, acknowledging the disappearance of about 200 pounds of uranium from the Nuclear Materials and Equipment Corporation (NUMEC) plant near the town of Apollo, Pennsylvania. The AEC discounted speculation at the time that it had been stolen.

The recent charge that a nuclear diversion may have occurred came from James H. Conran, a 37-year-old safeguards analyst with the NRC who was assigned in 1975 to a special study group examining the adequacy of security at U.S. commercial nuclear facilities.

Two inquiries by the Federal Bureau of Investigation — one in 1966 that sought to determine

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"Jobs Not Bombs"

(Oakland, Calif.) - Focusing on unmet community needs resulting from overspending for weapons programs, Alameda County Supervisor JOHN GEORGE was a featured speaker at a rally here in Memorial Plaza last Monday afternoon.

Sponsored by the Northern California Campaign to ABOLISH NUCLEAR WEAPONS, and themed, "No More Hiroshimas!" the Oakland rally was the first of a pair, linked by a five-mile march to the U.C. Berkeley campus. The demonstration brought attention to the roles and misplaced priorities of the Energy Research and Development Administration (ERDA), which funds nuclear weapons research, and U.C. Berkeley, which provides laboratories and research scientists for such weapons as the neutron bomb, at Livermore and Los Alamos.

BPNS photo

PEOPLE'S PERSPECTIVE

Black Sheriff Framed

(Tuskegee, Ala.) - Alabama's first Black sheriff since reconstruction was indicted last week by a grand jury that called his administration "degrading" and blamed him for a "lack of law enforcement" in Macon County. Sheriff Lucious D. Amerson faces trumped-up charges of setting free a Black prisoner and false pretenses in the purchase of gasoline. The racist grand jury described the Black sheriff as "asinine, incompetent, ineffective, inefficient, degrading and even dangerous."

New York Seeks Aid

(Albany, N.Y.) - Governor Hugh Carey requested a meeting with President Carter last week to appeal the President's rejection of New York's application for disaster status to aid in recovery from the recent blackout. Meanwhile, Mayor Abraham Beame announced that 75 per cent of the stores that were looted have now been reopened and the remaining stores expected to reopen soon with loans obtained from the Small Business Administration (SBA). A meager 2,000 short-term jobs is the only aid that has been pledged New York's Black and poor communities despite the fact that the widespread looting was directly tied to Depression-level unemployment.

Black G.M. Official

(Detroit, Mich.) - Otis M. Smith was appointed last week by General Motors Corporation as the corporation's general counsel, effective September 1, making him the highest ranking Black in an American corporation. Smith, currently a vice president and associate general counsel, is a former justice of the Michigan Supreme Court.

Kent State Gym Halted

(Kent, Ohio) - A temporary restraining order was issued in Cleveland last week by a federal judge, halting construction of a gym on the spot where four Kent State University students were killed in anti-war demonstrations by Ohio National Guardsmen in 1970. The suit was filed by the May 4th Coalition — which has led widespread protest against the desecration of the spot — seeking to have the site declared a national historical landmark.

CARTER SEEKS TO CENTRALIZE INTELLIGENCE OPERATIONS

SEX, DRUGS PART OF C.I.A.'S MIND CONTROL PROGRAM

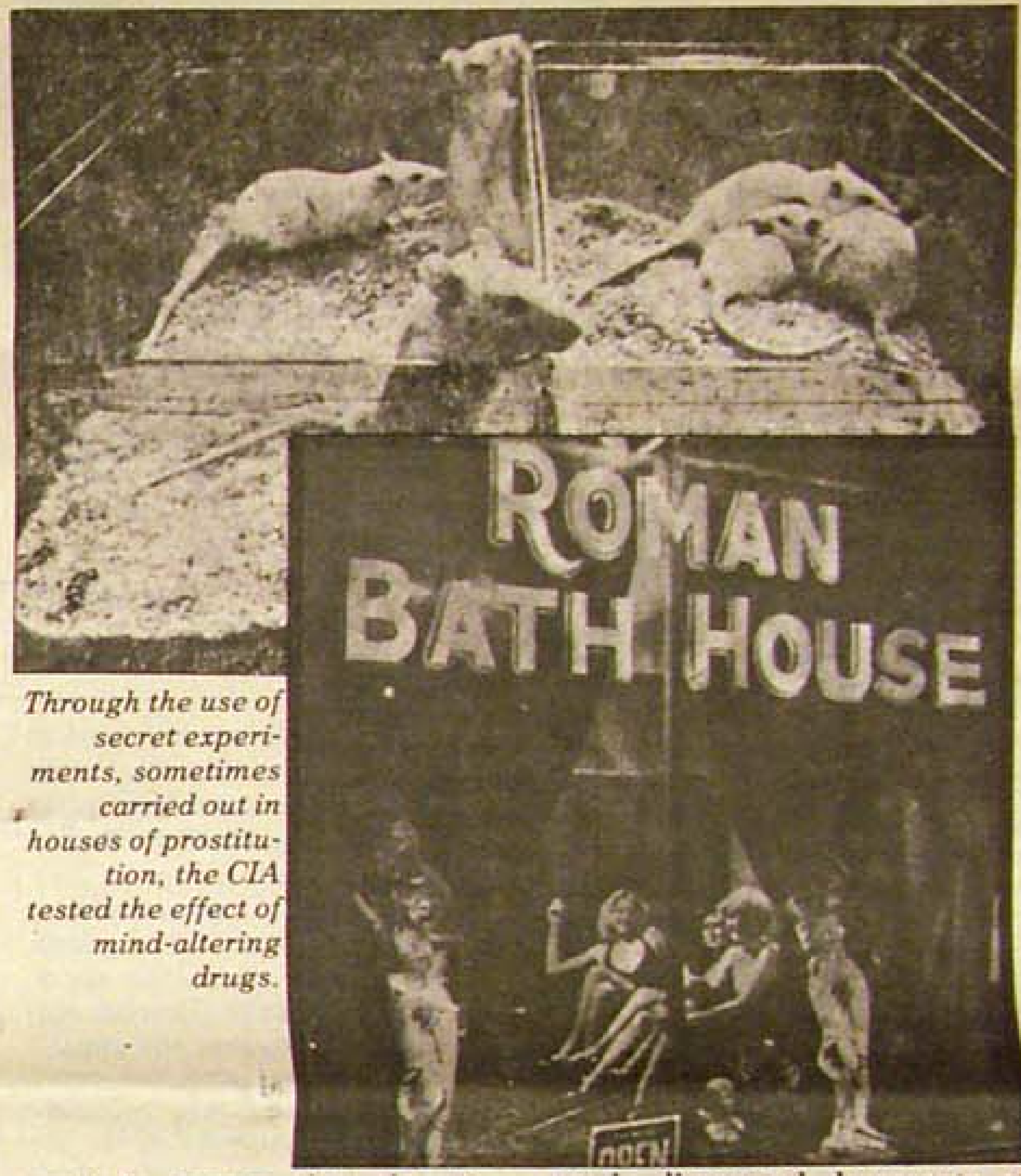
(Washington, D.C.) - The CIA operated a house of prostitution in San Francisco during the 1950's and early 1960's where unsuspecting patrons were used as human guinea pigs for drug experimentation, it was disclosed here last week.

In other developments, President Carter submitted a plan to Congress whereby the director of the CIA would control the annual five billion dollar federal budget for all foreign intelligence activities, including those of the U.S. Department of Defense.

Testifying on "Project MK-ULTRA" — the code name for the CIA's top secret drug testing program — before a joint hearing of the Senate's Select Committee on Intelligence and the Health Subcommittee, CIA Director Admiral Stansfield Turner said that the foreign intelligence agency had secretly financed human behavior control experiments at 80 U.S. and Canadian institutions between 1953 and 1963.

Forty-four colleges and universities; 15 research foundations, chemical and pharmaceutical companies; 12 hospitals and clinics; and three prisons were among the 80 institutions, Turner explained. He refused to divulge the names of the facilities or the 185 nongovernment researchers in the 149 separate research projects that were conducted at these institutions.

"Most of the people and institutions involved are not aware of Agency sponsorship," Turner maintained. "We should certainly assume that the researchers and institutions. . . acted in good faith in the belief that they were aiding their government," the CIA director added.



Through the use of secret experiments, sometimes carried out in houses of prostitution, the CIA tested the effect of mind-altering drugs.

There have been previous revelations about "Project MK-ULTRA," but the details provided last week by Turner wre uncovered in some 8,000 pages of newly discovered documents of the CIA found in a storage facility. The records apparently survived a 1973 effort to destroy all of them.

MK-ULTRA was created in the 1950's due to the government's paranoic belief that the Soviet Union and other communist countries had developed a secret mind-altering technique. MK-ULTRA was originally designed to find ways of countering such brainwashing.

The newly released CIA documents, however, revealed that the project was later changed to find ways of making subjects act as directed by the researchers.

"MIDNIGHT CLIMAX"

The San Francisco house of prostitution, dubbed "Operation Midnight Climax," was coordinated by MK-ULTRA project director Dr. Sydney Gottlieb. The unwitting test subjects were lured to the extravagantly decorated downtown apartment by $100 prostitutes, given drugged drinks and then taken to the bedroom. There, their sexual activities were filmed through a two-way mirror.

In addition to the prostitution house operated in San Francisco as well as one in New York City, CIA activities involving drug,

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J. EDGAR HOOVER (standing), former FBI director, and FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT.

A.C.L.U. Collaboration With F.B.I. During 1950's Exposed

(New York, N.Y.) - FBI files made public last week revealing that former high-ranking officials of the American Civil Liberties Union (ACLU) provided information to the FBI during the "Red Scare" era of the 1950's drew sharp criticism from current leaders of the civil libertarian organization.

"Whatever their motive, such contacts with the FBI were wrong, inexcusable and destructive of civil liberties principles. These incidents took place in a different era and are contrary to the way the ACLU operates today," Norman Dorsen, ACLU chairman, and Aryeh Neier, executive director, said in a joint statement.

The ACLU obtained the more than 13,000 pages of FBI documents through a request under the Freedom of Information Act and made the documents available to the *New York Times*.

According to Neier, "90 to 95 per cent" of the ACLU's contacts

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Veterans Unemployment Skyrockets

(Washington, D.C.) - The U.S. Labor Department reported last week that the increase in unemployment from 1974 to 1976 among young veterans was higher than the jump in the jobless rate for any other group in this country's work force.

In a recent report to Congress, Labor Secretary Ray Marshall stated that joblessness among veterans aged 20 to 24 rose to 17.4 per cent during 1974, 1975 and 1976. The current unemployment rate for veterans in this age group is 18.1 per cent.

The report stated that teenagers continued to have a higher unemployment rate, but the increase in their joblessness during the same period was smaller than it was for veterans. From 1974-76, the jobless rate for youth rose from 16 per cent to 19 per cent. It now stands at 18.6 per cent, reports the *Associated Press*.

Among groups that are chronically unemployed, the average jobless rate between 1974 and 1976 showed the following increases:

- Blacks — from 9.9 to 13.1 per cent;
- Hispanic origin — from 8.1 to 11.5 per cent;
- Women — from 6.7 to 8.6 per cent; and
- Persons in the civilian work force aged 20 to 24 — 9.1 to 12 per cent.

The report also revealed that, for the first time, unemployment among the elderly exceeded five per cent, up from 3.4 per cent in 1974.□

DISABLED SCORE VICTORY OVER SUPERMARKET BARRIERS

BLIND MOTHER FIGHTS BIAS FOR CUSTODY OF CHILDREN

(Berkeley, Calif.) - While disabled persons scored a victory in their campaign against shopping cart barriers in supermarkets, Linda Gill, a blind mother of two, remains engaged in an extended court battle to regain custody of her children.

Ms. Gill, a full time volunteer in the Community Affairs Department of the Center for Independent Living (CIL), insists that the trouble she has encountered in having her children returned is the result of certain biased attitudes against disabled people.

Since a Michigan court denied her custody of her children in 1975, Ms. Gill's two sons, Dennis, five, and Brian, three, have hardly seen their mother at all.

In the fall of 1975, due to problems with her former husband, Whitley Codling, Ms. Gill was forced to leave Lansing, Michigan, after she was literally thrown out of her home.

At that time she left her childen with her mother until she was settled here in the Bay Area.

While she was away, Codling had the children placed in foster care homes. The state of Michigan is insisting that Ms. Gill return there in order to gain any consideration of her parental rights.

The judge in this case, Probate Judge Donald Owens, has outwardly shown prejudice against Ms. Gill by consistently ruling against her — not even allowing her to speak out in court. In addition, Owens has issued a "gag order" on the case due to fear of public opinion.

Press conference during successful 26-day occupation by disabled persons of San Francisco HEW offices.



"I have made several trips to Michigan," says Ms. Gill, "upon court request because I love my children and want them to live with me.

"Continually," she explains, "I have been misled and misinformed. Even when the court-appointed attorney (Thomas Kulick) decided to drop the case, I was not notified and the court never responded to my request for substitute counsel."

CIL's paralegal staff presently helping Ms. Gill and an American Civil Liberties Union (ACLU) attorney, Phil Dean, has agreed to represent her in court. Ms. Gill is in need of funds to prepare for the fight she is continuing to gain custody of her children.

On Friday, August 12, at 7:30 p.m. there will be a benefit for Linda Gill at the CIL, 2539 Telegraph Avenue, in Berkeley. For more information on this benefit or the case of Linda Gill please call Lynn Kidder at (415) 841-4776.

Ms. Gill was a member of the 504 Coalition, which, with the help of the Black Panther Party and many others, successfully staged a 26-day sit-in for handicapped people's rights at the regional Health, Education and Welfare (HEW) offices in San Francisco this past spring. This and other protests across the country forced HEW Secretary Joseph Califano to sign the federal regulations — Section 504 of the Vocational Training Act of 1973 — designed to fight discrimination against disabled persons.

By forcing enactment of laws calling for the removal of shopping cart barriers in the East Bay, disabled persons have scored another small victory in their fight for full participation.□

National Day Of Mobilization For Dessie Woods

(Atlanta, Ga.) - The National Committee to Defend Dessie Woods will sponsor a major national demonstration here on September 4, demanding freedom for a 31-year-old Black woman for defending herself from a rape attack by a White racist.

Dessie Woods is presently serving a 22-year prison term for killing a White man who tried to sexually molest her — by threatening her with his unlicensed gun. Supporters of Ms. Woods argue that she exercised her "right to self-defense with the ultimate finality."

A statement from the National Committee to Defend Dessie Woods says, "What is important in this case is the role of the state after women have exercised their right to self-defense...It is this oppressive role played by the state which defines the special oppression of Black women."



DESSIE WOODS (left) and CHERYL TODD, recenly framed on murder charges.

To mobilize for the September 4 protest, concerned individuals and organizations are urged to:

•Endorse the September 4 demonstration in Atlanta, Georgia;

•Form mobilization committees to come to Atlanta;

•Send whatever resources (envelopes, stamps, office equipment and money) available to Atlanta to assist with building for the mass rally; and

•Promote the national mobilization day through organizations and progressive publications.

If you wish to receive more information on the case, please contact: The National Committee to Defend Dessie Woods, P.O. Box 92084, Atlanta, Georgia 30314, phone (404) 588-1490.□

BEHIND THE WALLS



San Bruno Jail A "Firetrap"

(San Francisco, Calif.) - A joint fire department-sheriff's investigation has found glaring firetrap conditions in San Francisco's main county jail near San Bruno.

The 44-year-old, six-story facility, with room for 600 inmates, could be condemned if it were privately owned, the *San Francisco Examiner* reported.

"Serious fire hazards have been found," Fire Chief Andrew Casper said last week.

Casper and Sheriff Richard Hongisto's department have been inspecting San Francisco's jails, following recent jail fires in Tennessee, Connecticut and Canada in which 68 persons died.

"We are moving for emergency supplemental budget requests to make our local jails safe for our inmates and staff," said Undersheriff Jim Denman.

Major fire hazards found in the main jail, cited in a report compiled by Casper, working with Hongisto, include:

•The existing fire detection system and automatic door closers are "inoperable."

•The present exit system from the jail tiers, in event of a fire, is inadequate. If a major fire took place, prisoners would be moved to the central corridor on each tier. Because of an inadequate elevator system, they would have to file down a narrow stairway to the ground floor.

•Many of the required hose lines in the jail are missing.

•Some fittings for water pipes, to be used in fighting fires, "appear to be in need of maintenance."

•An electrical inspection should be made, to check the entire jail for possible violations that could result in fires.

•Fire prevention precautions should be instituted. They include having the jail infirmary comply with requirements for use and storage of oxygen and medical gases, and a sprinkler protection system for the jail's incinerator room.

•It has been taking too long for outside firefighters to reach the jail.

For years, in event of a fire, the San Bruno jail staff would call the state division of Forestry in Belmont, 20 minutes away.

SEEKS POLITICAL ASYLUM

Deportation Hearings Against Jose Medina Halted

(Los Angeles, Calif.) - Jose Medina recently won two major victories when a U.S. district court here agreed to halt deportation proceedings against him pending further investigation and — in an unprecedented action — ruled that his rights were violated when he applied for political asylum.

Since last spring, when Medina was arrested by the FBI and turned over to the Immigration Naturalization Services (INS), a campaign has developed around his defense. The campaign scored several legal victories, including sufficient time to prepare his case, free legal counsel, acquiring a larger hearing room for the public and the right to appropriate translation of the court proceedings.

Medina contends that if he

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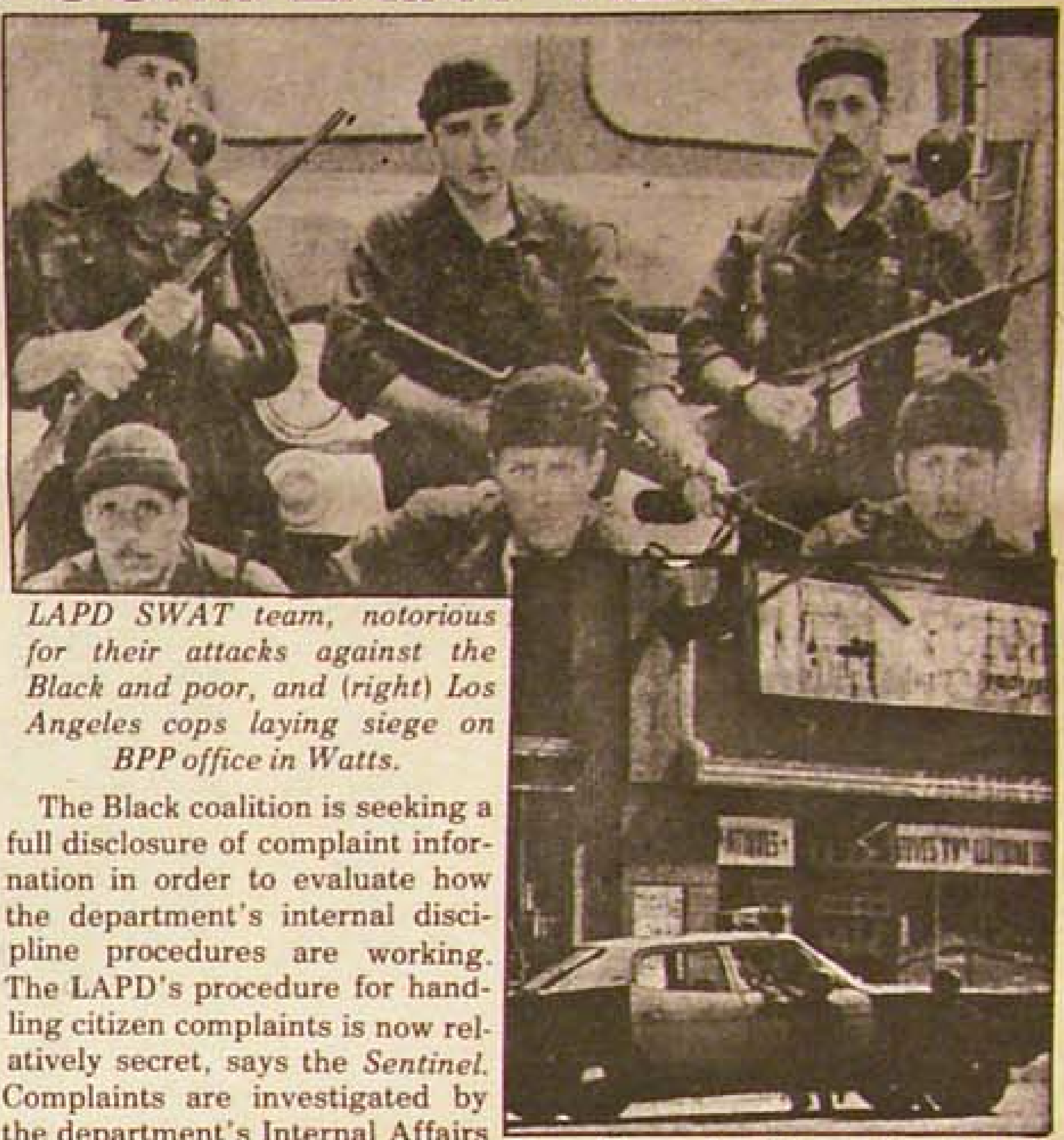
MAJOR SUIT FILED AGAINST L.A. POLICE OVER COMPLAINT RECORDS

(Los Angeles, Calif.) - A group of Black organizations and individuals here have united to file suit against the infamous Los Angeles Police Department (LAPD), demanding a full disclosure of all citizens' complaints filed against LAPD personnel.

Plaintiffs in the suit against the LAPD are Councilman David Cunningham, Assemblywoman Maxine Waters, Rev. M.M. Meriweather, KPFK reporter Emily Gibson and the Coalition Against Police Abuse (CAPA). The suit was filed by the Greater Watts Justice Center and the National Conference of Black Lawyers.

Justice Center Director Larry E. Williams called the lawsuit "a major effort to push aside the veil of secrecy which now cloaks police misconduct," the *Los Angeles Sentinel* reports.

The suit charges that LAPD personnel have engaged in a wide variety of abuses such as falsifying police reports, battering Black and poor citizens, unlawfully discharging weapons, committing unprosecuted crimes and destroying records.



LAPD SWAT team, notorious for their attacks against the Black and poor, and (right) Los Angeles cops laying siege on BPP office in Watts.

The Black coalition is seeking a full disclosure of complaint information in order to evaluate how the department's internal discipline procedures are working. The LAPD's procedure for handling citizen complaints is now relatively secret, says the *Sentinel.* Complaints are investigated by the department's Internal Affairs Division, which recommends discipline on sustained complaints.

The only information that is made public, the group charges, is a monthly summary of sustained complaints which lists the officer's rank, offense and punishment, but not the name or assignment of one officer.

Councilman Cunningham pointed out, "Every citizen and taxpayer has an interest in the success of this lawsuit...There's no public interest in keeping hidden an officer's history of using improper tactics, of lying or of brutality."

CAPA spokesman Anthony Thigpen explained, "We are building files on a large number of police officers through our informal communication's network. We want public disclosure of this complaint information so we can tell our communities who to watch out for, the Police Commission who to fire and the district attorney who to prosecute.

"We also want to know what the basis is for the high rate of unsustained complaints so we can fully expose the whitewash apparatus of the Internal Affairs division."

Justice Center Director Williams expects the LAPD "to fight tooth and nail to keep their skeletons in the closet." The legal issue brought forth by the complaint, filed under the state's Public Records Act, is that "there's no substance to the claim of 'privacy' that is going to be raised," says Williams.☐

White Racists Attack Blacks On Boston Beach

(Boston, Mass.) - Four persons were hospitalized, including at least one Black woman, when 150 White racists attacked Black and Puerto Rican people at Carson Beach here, Sunday, July 24.

The White mob threw rocks and bottles trying to clear the beach of Blacks and Puerto Ricans, who hurled the missiles back in self-defense.

Cops who were at the scene refused to arrest the attackers. Instead, they shoved the Black and Latino bathers off the beach to the nearby Columbia Point housing project.

Two years ago, when 1,000 Blacks and their supporters demonstrated against racist violence at Carson Beach, police pulled a similar maneuver.

The racist assault had been brewing for two days. On Friday, and again on Saturday, the Black and Puerto Rican Columbia Point community had successfully exercised its right to use the beach, which South Boston racists have staked out as their "stronghold."

In the week leading up to the protests at the beach, temperatures here rose to record levels above 100 degrees. To beat the heat, children opened fire hydrants and played in the water in the streets. Three of the children were accidentally hit by passing cars.



Black Boston citizens blast city officials for their refusal to take steps to stop White racist attacks.

Columbia Point parents decided then that their children would use the nearby beach.

During the first day on the beach 150 bigots from South Boston's antibusing movement gathered menacingly.

Shouting racist epithets, James Kelley, head of the South Boston Information Center, and Dan Yotts, leader of the South Boston Marshals, tried to provoke an attack on the Columbia Point residents.

The beach party demanded that police on the scene protect their right to stay and continued swimming and sunning for about an hour-and-a-half.

On Saturday, a group of White bigots protested Blacks and Puerto Ricans using the beach by planting American, Confederate, and ROAR (Restore Our Alienated Rights — an antibusing group) flags in the sand near the bathhouse entrance.

Sunday's White riot on the beach prompted a racist outburst around the city.☐

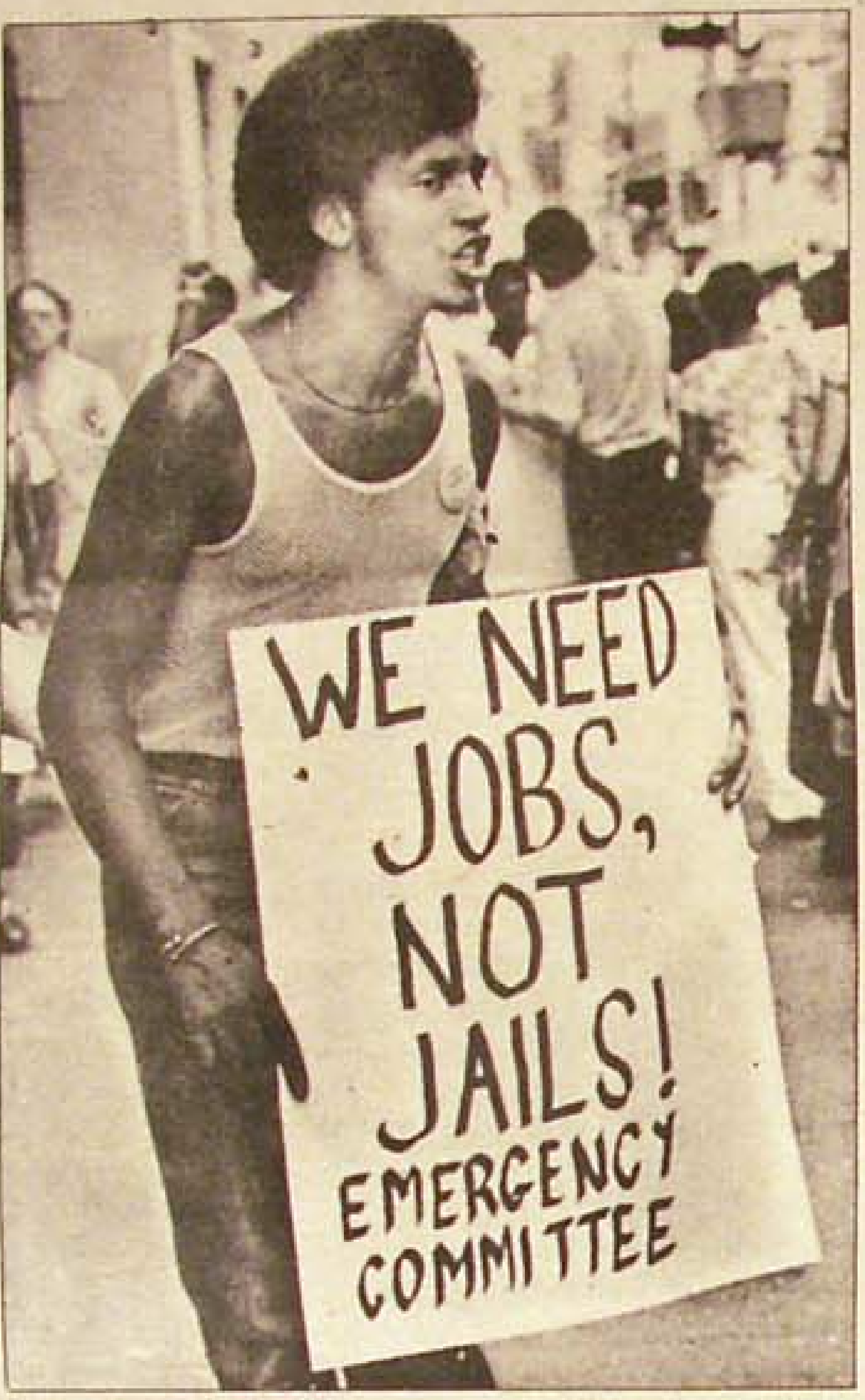
Affirmative Action In Alameda County

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excuse for not reaching the goal for minority firm performance of county contracts. It relieves them of true affirmative action responsibility while not jeopardizing a show of a "good faith effort" to include minority firms.

Another facet of the problems facing the minority firm is lack of exposure. This is especially true in the construction business where subcontractors are usually solicited by general contractors. This wait-to-be-called situation places the minority subcontractor in a disadvantageous position when vying the better known, longer established firms for the same jobs.

Again the impact is damaging. Majority contractors do not know of, or claim they do not know of qualified minority firms to fill their needs. The claims, whether valid or not, are made despite a comprehensive, categorized list of all minority contractors in Alameda County prepared by the Affirmative Action Office and abailable to all interested contractors at a conference held prior to bidding on each county contract exceeding fifty thousand dollars. These conferences are set up no less than seven days before bidding to explain compliance requirements and to assist contractors in filling those requirements satisfactorily.



Youth blast shortage of employment. In Alameda County millions have been allocated for jail construction, not job development.

Finally, the minority firms' lack of resources must be considered. It takes money to prepare bids — money minority firms do not have. Based on past experience many see little point in expending the little they do have to make bids for projects for which they feel they won't be seriously considered. So, few even prepare bids for county projects.

Thus, the lack of exposure, lack of employment, and lack of experience is a continous viscious cycle.

The result of these and other difficulties is that there is not an overwhelming number of minority contracting firms in Alameda County. Some use this fact to tolerate low goal requirements and frustrate contract compliance enforcement. But to do this is to also say it was unfair to open up baseball in 1944 to Blacks simply because there were few of them playing the game.

Thankfully, a majority of the Board did not openly uphold this view in setting the new policy.

However, lest one get too overjoyed with the Board's actions, one need only remember exactly what minority contractors are being given as opportunity to build — a courthouse and maximum security jail, which will be incarcerating mostly minorities and poor people.

When minority contractors are at the forefront in building schools and hospitals and community centers, then substantial progress will have been made.□

S.F. District Election Backers Claim "People's Victory"

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feat of Proposition B as a "vote of confidence" in his administration, others suggest that actually the pro-district elections vote saved the mayor from a serious mid-term embarrassment.

"I wish someone would point out that most of the 97,000 people who voted against (Proposition) A because they wanted to save district elections also voted against (Proposition) B for the same reason," said Calvin Welch, a member of the San Franciscans for District Elections (SFDE) steering committee.

"If you subtract that from the No on B total, it only received 15,000 votes.

No on A and B forces stressed, as a skit performed at Queen Adah Hall the night of the election protrayed, that the battle over district elections was a struggle between the "Downtown Power Structure, Inc." vs. "The People."

"We carried the mayor," said SFDE chairperson Jack Webb. "If B had not tried to mangle district elections, I think the results would have been different.



"It was a people's victory," Webb added. "This city belongs to all the people and now we've just repossessed it."

Already, with over 100 potential candidates signed up to run for the Board of Supervisors in November, four incumbent Board members have announced they will not seek re-election. Two other incumbents are undecided.

Included in the group publicly stating that they will not seek re-election is a "rather humiliated' John Barbagelata, the city's symbol of conservative politics.

Barbagelata's only formal comment to the media following the defeat of Proposition B was: "I got kicked in the ass."□

Taxpayers Coalition Organizes

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Wilson Riles, Jr., aide to Alameda County Supervisor John George, chaired last Monday's meeting, first introducing Wade Hudson of the San Francisco Muni Coalition. He explained that as the result of widespread community pressure, Speaker McCarthy recently amended A.B. 1107. Under the amendment, there would be increased credit for discount fares that go to senior citizens and students. Fare increases for Muni could be postponed until 1980 under this amendment.

Following Hudson's rundown of A.B. 1107 and its ramifications, representatives of Berkeley Citizens Action (BCA), the Black Panther Party and Oakland Citizens Committee for Urban Renewal (OCCUR) Executive Director Paul Cobb made brief statements urging community opand tion to A.B. 1107.

URBAN DWELLER

In his remarks, Cobb expressed his concern for "the urban community dweller, minorities and the poor. At a time when senior citizens are pressing A.C. Transit for increased bus service, I feel that this move is unconscionable. . .The central cities, especially cities like Oakland. . . and the poor would suffer the most," the Black OCCUR official said.

Ms. Jessica Minor, who, as a legislative aide to McCarthy, wrote the basic text of A.B. 1107, next presented a comprehensive explanation of the proposed legislation. It has already been passed by the Assembly and is now being debated in the state Senate's Finance Committee.

Participants in the racially mixed meeting expressed their anger at being "dictated" to by the state concerning local public transportation systems as well as their overall opposition to A.B. 1107. Ms. Minor promised to convey their sentiments to McCarthy.

The meeting concluded by urging everyone to attend a committee meeting of the Metropolitan Transportation Commission (MTC) on Friday, August 12, at 10:30 a.m. at the Claremont Hotel in Berkeley were representatives of the BATC will testify. The MTC, which oversees regional transportation for nine counties in the Bay Area, is the primary source of A.B. 1107.

Anyone interested in joining the Bay Area Taxpayers Coalition or seeking additional information may call 874-6751.□

REVOLUTIONARY SUICIDE

By Huey P. Newton

"Release"

We continue this week with the chapter "Release" from Revolutionary Suicide *by Black Panther Party Founder and President Huey P. Newton. In this portion of the chapter Huey is in the Alameda County Jail awaiting bail following the reversal of a false conviction on charges of killing an Oakland cop.*



1969 Free Huey rally at Federal Building in San Francisco.

The regular tanks in the county jail all adjoin a day room outside the cells. Inmates are taken out of their cells at seven in the morning and locked up again at seven at night, spending the entire twelve hours in between in the dayroom. They have no access to their bunks during the day. But in the hospital tank the inmates can go back and forth to their cells whenever they please.

The men on their way to Death Row are put in this tank because many of them need ready access to the legal material in their cells. They can also keep typewriters in the hospital tank, another taboo in the regular tanks. The hospital tank is called "Little Death Row" by the inmates, because prisoners there are either from Death Row, fighting some part of their case, or they are on reversal prior to retrial.

Most of the inmates from Alameda County on Death Row at Quentin went through this hospital tank at some point. I had been there on Little Death Row myself, for four months, while I was in the county jail serving time for the Odell Lee assault case. I had gotten to know a number of guys there then.

Within an hour, I was back in touch with inmates I had met there thirty-three months before. During the interval, some had gone away and come back again to jail on new beefs. One of them was a young guy called "Nice Man." Nice Man had gained weight, too, since I had last seen him. He was a big one — six feet, three inches and 230 pounds — very articulate and bright but not well educated because he had spent most of his young life inside jails.

But nobody was better at survival on the block. This time he was in for bank robbery or kidnapping — I'm not sure which. Of his twenty-two years, eleven had been spent in various juvenile halls — Tracy and Soledad.

I asked the inmates about another friend, McPherson. He was a White guy I became pretty close to when we did time together in Little Death Row before he had been sent to Death Row at Quentin; I had heard something about a reversal, and it turned out to be true.

McPherson was in the hospital tank, right around the corner, so I yelled out to him. He was happy to hear my voice, and we cut up about old times for a while. When I asked him about his case, he told me he expected to draw another death penalty. He had been convicted again of first-degree murder, and he was going through his penalty phase starting the next week.

(In California, defendants facing the death penalty are given two trials. The first trial is to determine guilt. If found guilty of first-degree murder, they must stand trial again, with the same jury, to decide what sentence will be given. The penalty phase is the time between the two trials.)

McPherson has only one eye. He lost the other one at Santa Rita prison before he was charged with murder. In isolation, where no one was allowed to talk to him, McPherson went out of his mind and stuck a pencil in his eye. The guard said that when McPherson put this pencil in his eye, he fell out, shouting, "I killed Goscher."

Goscher was a German engineer whom McPherson was accused and convicted of killing.

TO BE CONTINUED

Tanzanian President Julius Nyerere In San Francisco

"SUPPORT THOSE WHO STRUGGLE FOR JUSTICE AND PEACE IN SOUTHERN AFRICA"

The following is the prepared text of the address delivered by Tanzanian President Julius Nyerere at the San Francisco War Memorial Auditorium on Saturday evening, August 6, 1977.



"...The world should support the struggle against institutionalized racism in southern Africa," says Tanzanian President JULIUS NYERERE.

"Ladies and Gentlemen,

"Thank you for the kindness of your reception. I am pleased to have this opportunity to meet with you. I propose to talk about our problems in southern Africa.

"In 1950, there were three independent states in Africa — Ethiopia, Liberia and South Africa. When I first visited California in February, 1960, eleven African countries were independent. In 1977, there are two countries which are not independent — Namibia and Rhodesia. Except in the case of Algeria, Angola, Guinea-Bissau, and Mozambique, this revolutionary change was achieved by peaceful means.

"No one could suggest that African independence has always been followed by personal freedom, justice and human rights for all the inhabitants of the new states. The horrors which have been committed in some independent African states are a disgrace to Africa and to the world. It is therefore good that other peoples of the world, as well as Africans within Africa, should keep up the pressure on independent African governments to recognize and extend to all their people the basic rights of humanity. I have no quarrel with the emphasis which the present American administration gives to this matter. On the contrary, I am glad of it.

"But faults or even crimes within newly independent African states do not invalidate the demand for political freedom for Rhodesia and Namibia, or the demand for an end to apartheid in South Africa. Nor do they reduce the justice of the demand that the world should support the struggle against institutionalized racialism in southern Africa.

"On the contrary, they make it more urgent. For the real struggle for individual human liberation cannot even begin until national liberation has been secured; talk of individual human rights does not make sense while the very humanity of millions of people is denied because of their color or their ancestry.

"Rhodesia is a British colony with an entrenched White minority government which is in rebellion against the Crown. Namibia is a United Nations trusteeship territory, illegally occupied by South Africa and governed to a large extent as if it were an integral part of South Africa.

"Thus, in both cases forces external to Africa have a legal as well as a moral responsibility for the present state of affairs — and its correction. In both cases, the responsible external authority has declared its commitment to national independence on the basis of majority rule, but explicitly or implicitly denied its power to effect the change.

"Namibia remains a de facto colony of South Africa despite U.N. decisions. Rhodesia continues to be ruled by the 4.4 per cent of its population who are White, despite policies enunciated by the British government and backed up the U.N. Security Council.

"This situation continues because South Africa makes it continue. The problems of Rhodesia and Namibia therefore cannot be considered without reference to South Africa. And although South Africa is legally an independent and sovereign state, its 24 million people are governed by the four million who are White, because they are White. South Africa is not only a tyrannical police state, it is also the only country in the world whose government is openly based upon race, and which practices as well as propagates the doctrine of racial supremacy.

"The three problems of Namibia, Rhodesia, and South Africa are thus linked. The legal distinctions as well as the historical and geographical differences between them, are important; they affect the means by which movement towards human equality and self-determination can be achieved. But the principles at stake are similar, if not the same, in all cases.

In South Africa, the principle of human equality is denied by constitution, by law, and in practice. The doctrine of apartheid, or racial separation, is the official philosophy of the state, and is enforced upon everyone. Whatever he may himself believe, no South African — of any color — may act as a non-racialist, a believer in human unity, within that country. If you are White, you are a first-class citizen. You have a vote, freedom to organize politically and in trade unions. You can even criticize the government within the limits it lays down.

"If you are Brown — either with Asian ancestry or because of past unions across the color-line — the South African state makes you into a second-class citizen. You have no vote, but your racially-fixed wages will be higher than those of Africans.

"If you are Black you are a third-class citizen, with no political rights within the land of your birth, no right to move your residence from one part of the country to another — indeed, no 'Rights' at all.

"In recent years the South African government is even going further: it is trying to pretend that the people of African descent are not South Africans at all.

"With minor variations, which are a remnant of the League of Nations mandate, the same doctrine of racial supremacy is applied in Namibia by the occupying power. Whites vote for representatives in the South African parliament. Africans live in designated tribal areas, or under contract within the Police Zone — which covers over 50 per cent of the land area and is really reserved for use by the 10 per cent of the population which is White.



Zimbabwean guerrillas on the march against the racist White minority regime of Ian Smith.

"In Rhodesia, apartheid is not the official philosophy; the Whites prefer to talk of government by 'civilized men.' The result is not unsimilar: 270,000 White people (about 30 per cent of whom have entered the country since the White minority declared their country independent) have an entrenched majority in government and parliament, as well as dominating the army, police, public service, and the economy. There are almost six million Black Rhodesians.

"Not surprisingly, these political and economic structures are rejected by the majority of the peoples of those three countries. There is in every one of them a long history of political protest, of petitions, demonstrations and appeals for justice. Indeed, the African National Congress of South Africa was formed in 1912 — 10 years before I was born.

PEACEFUL AGITATION

"But all African peaceful agitation has been ruthlessly smashed, while the oppression has got greater. Finally, even the extreme patience of Africans in these areas has been exhausted. For when other means fail, men are so constituted that they are willing to die for freedom. A war is now being waged in Rhodesia; it has begun in Namibia. In South Africa, the people of Soweto and other non-White townships, (as well as those in the rural areas about whom we hear less), rise in spontaneous revolt.

"The demand for political freedom, and for an end to apartheid or other forms of institutionalized racialism, is made by the peoples of Rhodesia, Namibia and South Africa. Their demand receives the full support of all independent African states. The freedom fighters of Rhodesia and Namibia are given full backing by the O.A.U. The so-called 'Frontline States' help them with training, and by providing a rear base for their operations. We do this because we know that we have no more — and no less — right to govern ourselves than have the people of southern Africa, and because apartheid is a continuing threat to our own attempts to build nonracial states.

"But African states do not manufacture weapons of war. And the freedom fighters cannot battle with bows and arrows against guns, tanks and airplanes. We therefore also provide transit facilities for the arms which the liberation forces manage to acquire. And they get all their arms from Communist countries, because no other state will make them available. Even countries sympathetic to the freedom cause like Scandinavia and the Netherlands will only supply humanitarian assistance. This is necessary and appreciated, but it does not help to wage the war.



JULIUS NYERERE at recent San Francisco speaking engagement.

"The South African and Rhodesian minorities rejoice at the source of the Freedom Fighters' weapons. They use it as backing for their argument that they are fighting Communism and therefore deserve the support of America and other democratic nations.

Some Western countries like France accept this argument and help to arm South Africa. But the argument itself is not new. It is made possible because of the peculiar definitions given to "Communism" and "Democracy" in those states. Under South African law, a communist is anyone who supports any of the aims of Communism; one of those declared aims is human equality regardless of race!

EFFRONTERY

"Mr. Vorster and Mr. Smith — and their supporters — sometimes also have the effrontery to say that they are supporters of democracy; at other times they pour scorn on the idea of 'counting noses.' They are able to hold these two contradictory ideas simultaneously in the same way as the American Founding Fathers were able to declare, 'All men are created equal' while upholding slavery. The intervening 200 years has brought change in the U.S.A. We still have a long way to go in southern Africa.

"The conflict in southern Africa is not a Capitalist versus Communist struggle at all. It is a nationalist struggle for political freedom and for human equality. The final result is therefore certain. What is yet to be determined is the means by which nationalism will triumph, the human suffering which will be involved in the struggle and the extent to which the rest of the world will be militarily involved.

"Realizing the dangers to world peace arising out of war in southern Africa, the Western world has urged patience on the victims and tried to scold South Africa and Rhodesia into joining the Twentieth Century.

"There is also a particular argument that the way to change apartheid is through political, economic, and social contact. It is argued that increased South African prosperity (promoted by foreign investment and trade) will strain the restrictions of apartheid beyond the breaking point, while the example of more liberal societies will convince the Whites of southern Africa that they have nothing to fear from change.

"Policies based on these arguments have been followed since apartheid first became the official doctrine in 1948. They have clearly failed. That failure was inevitable.

"First, if South Africa or Rhodesia or Namibia were governed by the majority of the people, the Whites would lose their economic and social privileges. No South African government responsible to the majority of the people could acquiesce for a moment in 87 per cent of the land area being reserved for White occupation, with the other 13 per cent allocated to the 18 million Black people, while Asians and Coloreds have no right to any form of land ownership anywhere. No government resting upon the will of the people could continue to allocate 28.5 Rand for the education of each Black school pupil, and over 400 Rand for each White pupil — as in South Africa, or 22 Rand and 248 Rand respectively as is now the case in Rhodesia. The change could not be a case of 'levelling up'; the economy of no African country could support a standard of living for all at the level now enjoyed by the White minorities in southern Africa.

"Secondly, foreign trade and investment helps apartheid — it does not hinder it. Apartheid has become more repressive as South Africa has become richer. Indeed, continued White domination is only possible because increasing defense expenditure — of incredible proportions in African terms — can be financed out of a growing national income without calling for any real sacrifice from the White community. That expenditure is not required against external enemies; it is needed to maintain the internal tyranny. Eight-hundred and eighteen South African people were killed in the so-called 'riots' between June and December last year. Two of them were Whites.

"The truth is that foreign trade and investment is profitable.

"In 1970, the rate of return on direct U.S. investment in South Africa was 18.3 per cent; in other years it has been higher. The world rate was 11 per cent. All these investors were profiting from apartheid, and have an interest in sustaining it.

"High South African profits, and low South African export prices, are possible only because of the apartheid racial wage-structure. Irritating as migrant labor, racial job reservation, etc., may be to efficiency-minded businessmen, they can afford to accept them while they continue to pay to the Blacks wages which are too low to maintain a family.

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"STRUGGLE FOR JUSTICE AND PEACE IN SOUTHERN AFRICA"

CONTINUED FROM CENTERFOLD

"United States direct investment in South Africa has been increasing very fast in recent years. In 1966, its estimated total value was $490 million. By 1976, it was $1,600 million. The latter represents about 16 per cent of total American foreign investment. Current American investment in the rest of Africa has been estimated at $2,400 million.

"American policies in relation to southern Africa are naturally determined by America, and in America's interests. But the U.S.A. is very powerful. It cannot avoid affecting developments in the rest of the world even if it wishes to do so. Africa therefore has a legitimate interest in American policies. Further, because the struggle for human dignity is one which both America and most African states have espoused, Africa feels it has the right to ask that America power should help, and not hinder, its struggle for justice.

"Africa is not asking for American military help. If USA was willing to provide weapons for the people's own struggles where war against the colonialists and racists has become inevitable, that would be welcome. But we do not want American forces any more than we want Russian or Chinese forces.

POLITICAL SUPPORT

Africa is asking the USA to give political and economic support to the nationalist cause in southern Africa — and to the independent states like Zambia and Mozambique which are so badly hit by it. Indeed, on the basis of its own declared principles, it seems to us that America would be active in supporting the U.N. sanctions against Rhodesia; in backing up the U.N. attempts to get South Africa out of Namibia; and in furthering the isolation of the apartheid government of South Africa as a source of racialist infection for the whole world. In particular we would expect there to be special emphasis given to the arms embargo against South Africa and Rhodesia.

"In the past these African expectations and hopes have not been fulfilled. In United Nations discussions about apartheid in South Africa, about freedom for Namibia, and about international opposition to the Smith regime in Rhodesia, the USA and its allies have time and again supported South Africa. The American veto in the Security Council has been used to prevent international decisions adverse to these racialist minority governments. Further, not only have American firms and individuals evaded the U.N. sanctions against Rhodesia with impunity, even the U.S. Congress has authorized the purchase of Rhodesian chrome. American citizens have fought on the side of South Africa when it invaded Angola. American ex-servicemen are now fighting in the Smith army against the freedom fighters of Zimbabwe.

The first signs of a change in USA policies came in early 1976. Africa welcomed them, but soon came to the conclusion that they were half-hearted and prompted more by super power competition than by a genuine concern for equality and justice in southern Africa. The main focus of your country's atention to these matters was still Russia, China and Cuba — not Africa.

During 1977 there have been American statements, and some actions, of a very different nature. The demand for human rights no longer appears to be just a stick with which to attack Communist states, it seems to be a genuine effort to support justice in other states as well. The policy statements by President Carter and Secretary Vance; the clear line taken by Vice President Mondale in his discussions with Mr. Vorster; the understanding revealed by the American ambassador to the United Nations: All these things have given to Africa renewed hope, and the possibililty of renewed faith in America.



Frontline African leaders (left to right) KENNETH KAUNDA, AGOSTINHO NETO, JULIUS NYERERE, QUETT MASIRE and SAMORA MACHEL.

"This is not to say that there are no differences or disagreements between Tanzanian and American policies. Nor is it possible to wipe out in a few months the mutual suspicions which grew out of years of American practical support for the racialist states of southern Africa. America is not a monolithic society, all of whose people automatically give full support to the actions of the government they elected.

"But Africa neither produces miracles, nor expects them. What we see in current American policy is grounds for a belief that the USA is not automatically hostile to African aspirations for freedom,, and an American recognition that African nationalism, with its demand for racial equality, is a genuinely indigenous force — not an aspect of Communist conspiracies against Western interest.

"Possibilities of misunderstanding, and divergent American and African policies, remain. For slow and gradual change in southern Africa is no longer sufficient. Changes in southern African governments or social structures which might some ten or fifteen years ago have been welcomed as a sign of hope, are now irrelevant. Too many people have died in the meantime; too many false hopes have been aroused and betrayed.

"In Rhodesia, time has completely run out. The only way the war can be stopped is by a transfer of power to the majority. If combined British and American actions can quickly achieve such a transfer of power — in real terms, which includes ending the power of the present Smith army — only the people of Zimbabwe themselves could be happier than I would be. We in Tanzania support the attempt. We do not have much hope of its success, for we know Ian Smith and his colleagues.

"In Namibia also, Tanzania welcomes the attempt now being made by America and its allies to secure a South African evacuation of the territory, and the establishment of a government based on the principles of Unity and Non-Racialism. Again, we do not have much hope of its success. We understand — and to some extent share — the suspicions of SWAPO [South West Africa People's Organization]. But it does seem to us now that this attempt is genuine, and motivated by a desire to secure a peaceful but real transfer of power to the people of Namibia.

"There could be a little time for peaceful change in South Africa. The war between the non-Whites and the White government under which they suffer has not yet started. With all its dangers of becoming a straightforward race war, with terrible implications for the world, it could still be avoided if the need for fundamental change was accepted, and the process begun. But there is no sign that this last-minute opportunity will be seized by the White minority.

"Cosmetic changes in apartheid are only insulting. It is not permission to stay in an expensive hotel which is the issue, it is the right to live in decency and dignity. If the South African Whites really want to avoid disaster for themselves and their country, they will talk to the Africans of South Africa. This means discussions with genuine African nationalist leaders like Mandela, Sisulu, Sobukwe — and also with the young people who have stepped forward since these older campaigners for freedom were imprisoned. American pressure on South Africa to move in this direction is very welcome. It will need to be greatly intensified before it achieves progress.

"I have no 'solution' for the problems of southern Africa. I know that America cannot provide one. Any solution will have to be worked out between all the peoples of southern Africa — all those who have made their homes in that part of my continent regardless of their color, race, or religion.

"But of one thing I am quite sure. Peace, and progress towards human rights for all, can only come when there is national independence on the basis of majority rule in each country, and on the basis of human equality. For although racial prejudice cannot be eliminated by constitutional change, it is only when racial equality is enshrined in the legal structure of the state, and when the government is committed to building it, that peace and cooperation between men becomes a possibility.

"It is our hope that America will use its great influence, and a little of its power, to support those who struggle against great odds for justice — and therefore for ultimate peace — in southern Africa."☐



Rev. NDABANINGI SITHOLE

Z.A.N.U. Denounces Former Leader

The following press release, issued on July 11 from Maputo, People's Republic of Mozambique, by the Department of Information and Publicity of the Zimbabwe African National Union (ZANU), denounces Rev. Ndabaningi Sithole, the discredited former leader of ZANU, as a "counterrevolutionary and reactionary."

"Revolution has a natural way of weeding out reactionaries and counterrevolutionaries within the ranks. The return of the gentleman Rev. Ndabaningi Sithole to Zimbabwe yesterday July 10, 1977, was such a typical process. By going back, Sithole inevitably eliminated himself from the process of revolution in Zimbabwe.

"Sithole's return has helped to end the confusion that had prevailed for sometime in Africa and the world as to whether he was a revolutionary or a reactionary. His return to Salisbury proves what we have said since 1975, that Sithole was a reactionary and fellow-traveler of the revolution who had wormed his way into the leadership of the Zimbabwe liberation movement.

"For a while after the release of Zimbabwe nationalist leaders in December, 1974, Rev. Sithole played the tune of being a revolutionary. However, true to form, it did not take long before he manifested the typical characteristics of a counterrevolutionary.

"Sithole's betrayal of the Zimbabwe revolution and his crimes against the masses of Zimbabwe started in 1969. In that year Sithole categorically denounced armed struggle when he appeared before the Rhodesian racist court, charged with the alleged plot to overthrow the illegal regime of Ian Smith.

"His denunciation of armed struggle on his arrival in Salisbury yesterday was a clear

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TANZANIAN PRESIDENT ON PEACE MISSION

NYERERE CHALLENGES CARTER: "HELP SHORTEN THE WAR"

(San Francisco, Calif.) - Tanzanian President Julius Nyerere challenged the Carter administration here last week to use its power to shorten the armed struggle in southern Africa.

"The sole reason I am here," said "Mwalimu" (Teacher) as the Tanzanian leader is affectionately called by his people, "is to seek American power to help shorten the war. If we can't get American support, it will be a long war.

"We'll still win," President Nyerere continued, "as in the cae of the Portuguese (in Mozambique and Angola). The Western countries never believed we could defeat Portugal without their assistance and ignored us. We did defeat Portugal, and it is known that we can defeat the Rhodesians without Western assistance."



Tanzanian President JULIUS NYERERE.

The Tanzanian president's remarks came at a press conference held in the Board of Supervisors Chambers at San Francisco City Hall following his well received speech minutes earlier at Veterans Auditorium across the street. (See the centerfold for the text of President Nyerere's address.)

Widely respected throughout Africa, President Nyerere made a two-day visit in the Bay Area following two days of talks with President Carter at the White House. The 55-year-old Tanzanian leader has been president of his country since it achieved independence from Great Britain in April, 1964. "Mwalimu" Nyerere founded the Tanzanian liberation movement and for the past 13 years has guided his people under the motto of "socialism and self-reliance."

The first Black African head of state to visit the U.S. since Carter took office, President Nyerere is the spokesperson for the frontline states in southern Africa — Mozambique, Angola, Zambia, Botswana and his own Tanzania.

The White House considers him one of the African presidents most influential with the guerrilla organizations fighting for Black majority rule in Rhodesia and Namibia and is seeking his endorsement of a U.S.-British peace plan for ending the armed liberation struggle in Rhodesia.

When asked what he believes the Carter administration will do to achieve peace and freedom in southern Africa, President Nyerere responded, "I can't speak for President Carter, but I am sure he would say: 'If you ask us (U.S.) for guns, we will not give you guns. If you ask us for forms of pressure other than bullets, we can help.'

"Carter is an intelligent person. He cannot close his eyes to the fact that a war has already started in southern Africa," President Nyerere said. "When he talks about peace, he can only say that the Western countries will not apply any military pressure in order to shorten the war because the war has already started."

In recent months, numerous progressive organizations and individuals in the Bay Area and throughout the country have called for an end to U.S. investments in corporations that do business in southern Africa. President Nyerere was questioned concerning the effect of

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ERITREAN LIBERATION STRUGGLE NEARS VICTORY

(Eritrea) - Bolstered with the formation of a united front by the Eritrean People's Liberation Front (EPLF) and the Eritrean Liberation Front (ELF), the 16-year-old armed liberation struggle here against the Ethiopian government is moving near the final stages of victory, the *Guardian* reports.

Coordination of EPLF and ELF military activities has liberated Eritrean town after town in recent months. In May, the EPLF drove Ethiopian troops out of the important copper mining district city of Debarwa. Debarwa, the fifth city to be liberated by the EPLF since January, is only 17 miles from Asmara, the capital city of Eritrea.

Eritrea in Struggle, the official publication of Eritreans For Liberation in North America (EFLNA), reports that the EPLF controls Karora, Nacfa, Afabet and Ela Bered in addition to Debarwa. According to the *Guardian*, Decamare, the second largest city in Eritrea, and Keren have been liberated by the EPLF, with the ELF securing the agricultural town of Tessenei.

Liberation of the land is only one step in the protracted Eritrean struggle. A massive task of national reconstruction faces the Eritrean people, the *New York Times* reports. Sixteen years of bitter fighting has left nearly a million people homeless or turned into refugees.



Eritrean woman guerrilla with her children.

ORGANIZING THE PEOPLE

Throughout the war, the EPLF in particular, has moved throughout the Eritrean countryside organizing the people, and laying the foundation for the institutions that will serve the people when independence is achieved.

"...The Eritreans are managing to sustain civilian life..., running an astounding system of schools, hospitals and development programs that in some cases provide services never seen before by impoverished peasants and nomads," writes John Darnton in the *Times*.

The services to which Darnton refers were established by the EPLF, which seeks a socialist, nonaligned Eritrea, and has concentrated its activities on organizing the peasants in the liberated areas.

At its First National Congress held in the early part of this year, the EPLF approved a National Democratic Program outlining a Marxist-Leninist strategy for economic and social development. The Program focuses on "the strength and initiative of the Eritrean masses led by advanced workers and other progressive elements," the *Guardian* explains.

The EPLF has built 32 medical clinics in the liberated zones, and eight more are being built. In addition, special mobile units moved through the countryside treating the health needs of Eritrean nomads, many of whom have never had medical care.

In the area of education, over 5,000 students are enrolled in 100 primary schools, "most of which are simple grass huts," *Darnton* notes. Readers and textbooks, reflecting an Eritrean perspective tive, have been prepared by a curriculum committee of 100 teachers.

The EPLF has dispatched 120 community development workers to initiate projects in villages. These projects include digging wells, building schools, running cooperative pharmacies, breeding poultry and growing vegetables. Six soil dams and 300 miles of roads are under construction.

Eritrea provides Ethiopia with its only outlet to the Red Sea — the primary reason for the war — and the growing international competition for control of the Red Sea remains a key factor threatening the future of Eritrea.□



Los Papines In Bay Area

(Oakland, Calif.) - LOS PAPINES, the internationally acclaimed Afro-Cuban percussion group, visited the Bay Area last week, appearing in several performances. They were scheduled to visit the Oakland Community Learning Center last Wednesday.

BPINS photo

AFRICA IN FOCUS

Mozambique

(Maputo, People's Republic of Mozambique) - Hope faded here last week for the lives of 150 Mozambican miners trapped underground by an explosion at the Chipanga mine near Moatize, some 720 miles north of here. There were no government reports concerning nine foreigners — described as Portuguese and Belgian technicians by South African news reports — who were killed during protest that occurred boveground after the August 2 explosion. Twenty South African mine rescue experts were reported headed for the Tete province mine. Last September, 99 Black miners were killed in an explosion at the mine.

Zambia

(Lusaka, Zambia) - Zambian troops recently destroyed a Rhodesian security force camp at the border post of Feira near the conjunction of the Zambezi and Luangwa rivers. The *Daily News* of Tanzania quoted Zambian government reports that the two-hour battle at Kanyemba, 250 miles east of here, "came after the (Rhodesian) rebel camp...was effectively attacked from inside Rhodesia by freedom fighter forces of the Patriotic Front."

Rhodesia

(Salisbury, Rhodesia) - Following a suburban city council's announcement that a Colored family living in the "Whites only" area would be evicted from their home, the Rhodesian government last week announced that Black families who bought homes in a "Whites only" section here would be evicted by the end of the month. Over two dozen Black families are believed to have leased or put down payments on homes in the restricted section.

Rhodesia

(Salisbury, Rhodesia) - Freedom fighters of the Patriotic Front fired on the Victoria Falls motel last week, destroying two rooms at the rear of the one-story building. The motel manager said that between 25 and 30 projectiles from a 75-mm recoilless rifle and rocket launchers were fired in the 10-minute attack.

CARIBBEAN FESTIVAL

Black Londoners Fight To Preserve Carnival Celebration

(London, England) - The upcoming Carnival celebration, a Caribbean cultural festival which attracts over a quarter of a million Black Londoners, faces an intense, racist campaign to ban the event from the streets of the Notting Hill West Indian community here. At the same time, Carnival organizers are at work to prevent attacks which culminated in street battles between police and young Blacks last year.

The Notting Hill Carnival festival is reportedly the largest cultural event held in the United Kingdom. It takes place during the August Bank Holiday, on the 28th and 29th of this month.

Steelbands and costumed revellers parade the streets and sound systems throughout the Carnival area spin out a web of Caribbean sound.

In 1974, the Carnival festival assumed grandiose proportions.



Caribbean dancer in London Carnival.

From the hundreds of participants in previous years, the crowds grew to a quarter of a million.

Last year's celebration ended in a full scale battle waged for four hours by Black youth defending themselves against police attacks. Some 325 policemen were reported wounded and 60 people reported arrested and charged. It was one of the worst riots in London for 25 years.

"The story of Carnival in Britain is a significant part of the history of the West Indian community, a community that has settled here and retained its cultural and political links with the international movement of Black people," reports *Race Today*, whose Black editor, Darcus Howe, is an activist in the Carnival movement, both in Trinidad and in England.

"Carnival has now established itself as the most important annual mass event in the life of Black Britain, *Race Today* reports in a magazine special on the event. "It has inevitably become not only a cultural festival, but an arena for the demonstration of political forces. . .

"As such, the British state and its law enforcement machinery view Carnival in the same way that their colonial counterparts did in the West Indies. The humiliating defeat inflicted by young Blacks on the police army deployed at Carnival in 1976 has echoes of the bloody battles in Trinidad in 1881 when a similar effort to stop Carnival was defeated."

"The Carnival festival is peculiarly Trinidadian, held annually on the Monday and Tuesday

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Azanian students rejoice after burning school bus in Soweto uprising.

TWO KILLED, HUNDREDS INJURED IN SOWETO PROTESTS

(Johannesburg, South Africa) - Two Soweto students were killed and hundreds were injured last week as demonstrations continued against the inferior quality of Black education in South Africa.

In the Black "townships" near Pretoria, students attempting to return to school following a 10-day boycott by 10,000 youth the week before were locked out. School caretakers said the keys to various school buildings had been taken by "gangs" of students.

On Monday, August 1, police fired on a crowd of stone-throwing Black student demonstrators in Soweto. One youth died of shotgun wounds and another was injured, a police spokesperson said. The killing was the third in four straight days of police attacks on student protesters in the suburban Johannesburg "township."

Many Soweto schools were deserted as the week began. In those schools where students were present, they refused to study.

Intent upon breaking up the student protests organized by the Soweto Students Representative Council (SSRC), White police stormed through the "township," conducting a house-to-house search for student leaders.

On Wednesday, August 3, police shot and killed a 16-year-old Black Soweto student and wounded seveal others during a demonstration. Deputy police chief for the sprawling Black city of 1.5 million people, Brigadier J.J. Gerber, said the youth was killed when bird shot was fired into a group of students throwing stones at vehicles.

In the port city of Durban, a doctor of Indian descent was found dead in his jail cell on August 3. Police alleged that Dr. Hoosen Hafejee, 26, hung himself with the leg of his trousers. He had been held in detention for several hours pending a charge under the Terrorism Act.

20TH PERSON

Dr. Hafejee was the 20th person known to have died in police custody in South Africa in the last 17 months. In each case, the victim has allegedly hung to death. It is widely believed that the police murdered the victims and claim afterwards that they committed suicide.

Fifty-two Black youth were arrested in house-to-house searches in Soweto on the night of August 3. Also on that night, residents of the "township" took over $5,000 in groceries from a delivery van. □

American Author Opens "Embassy" For Mercenaries In Rhodesia

(Salisbury, Rhodesia) - American author Robin Moore, whose best-selling novel, *The Green Berets*, glorified the U.S. agression against the Vietnamese people a decade ago, is now writing a book praising American mercenaries fighting to preserve Rhodesia's White racist regime.

Moore said the book, *The Crippled Eagles*, is about "Americans who are trying in their own way to do something for Rhodesia, and against communism" — the estimated 200 American mercenaries currently helping to prop up Ian Smith's outlaw government.

Moore recently purchased a home here in Salisbury, Rhodesia's capital, which he has turned into an "embassy" for the U.S. mercenaries. Apparently considering himself the unofficial U.S. ambassador there, Moore has demanded President Carter replace him with a "competent career ambassador with a true understanding of Rhodesian affairs." (The U.S. government does not officially recognize the Smith regime.)

$10,000 A MONTH

Moore claims to spend $10,000 a month maintaining staffs in Salisbury, New York and Washington to publicize his version of the "truth" about the White minority regime. He recently told the *Associated Press* that he pays more than half this expense, but did not explain where the rest of this money comes from, the *San Francisco Chronicle* reports. □

Ericka Huggins

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 4

what, specifically, is happening to that child.

This attitude is not prevalent in the public schools. They just want to get the "problem" off their hands and move the child out of the way. Let him or her nod out on Ritalin. Who cares, as long as the child won't be a problem in the classroom. This is the general attitude.

The educationally handicapped and occupational therapy classes are usually filled with young Black males, regardless of the ethnic breakdown in a particular community. The classes are small and the children are given "special" work because they are "hyperactive" or they're such "bullies" that they have to be separated from the other children.

Many children who have been labeled hyperactive have been referred to the Oakland Community School. We are able to help them provided they do not have a serious metabolic or emotional problem. We have places where we can refer them.

Quite often these are very sensitive children who need individual attention and they can't get it in a classroom of 32 children. They can't get it in a classroom with this horrible label attached to it, making them feel defeated from the outset.

The Oakland school district is void of interest and concern for such sensitive children because there are too many of them.



ERICKA HUGGINS

Q: What do you think can be done about the large numbers of interdistrict school transfers?

ERICKA: Most of the requests for transfers which I have seen are by parents who want their children transferred out of Oakland schools. Sometimes they don't even care where they are transferred. Oakland has the largest school enrollments in the county and the greatest insensitivity toward individual children.

The requests for transfers usually stem from racial slurs, fights, and inadequate educational programs. We have had parents bring us test records proving that their children performed better in schools outside of Oakland than in the city. The general attitude of Oakland school officials is that transfers cost too much money.

Parents of all ethnic groups come to us, all seeking the best for their children.

In many instances, the Board of Education approves the requests for transfers because they are so pathetic. There's no way you can get around them. However, they are approved with great nonchalance, and that worries me. I have never denied any request for interdistrict transfers.

FINE EXAMPLE

The Board cannot get around the fact that I do know something about education. They cannot get around the fact that the Oakland Community School exists and is a fine school, an example for other schools and communities to follow. As often as I can, I point out that quality in education can be achieved and that it's not the money but the concern for children that matters. □

World Scope

Southeast Asia

(Manchester, England) - The use of an injectable contraceptive is being widely promoted in Southeast Asia, especially in Thailand, by Western governments that have banned the drug in their own countries because it is believed to induce cancer. Over 500,000 women in Asia are being administered the drug, Depo-Provera, which cannot be marketed in the U.S. as a contraceptive because its use increases a woman's susceptibility to cancer of the cervix and the breast. The *Manchester Guardian* recently reported that there is a widespread experimental use in the Third World of dangerous or substandard drugs that are produced by Western pharmaceutical companies but which cannot be legally used in the country of origin.

France

(Creys-Malville, France) One demonstrator was killed and at least 20 others were injured when police attacked over 30,000 demonstrators — including groups from several European countries — last week protesting the construction of a nuclear plant here. Vita Michalon died of a heart attack after being knocked down and trampled when 5,000 police charged the demonstrators with tear gas and smoke grenades.

Philippines

(Geneva, Switzerland) - The government of Philippine President Ferdinand E. Marcos is continuing its martial law rule "to perpetuate the personal power of the President and his collaborators and to increase the power of the military to control Philippine society," the International Commission of Jurists charged in a report released last week. The Geneva-based commission also assailed the Marcos regime for a broad range of violations of democracy and human rights, widespread detentions without charge or trial and torture.

CUBAN TELEVISION BLASTS C.I.A. SABOTAGE

On July 1, CBS television presented a special documentary entitled The CIA's Secret Army, *narrated and produced by Bill Moyers, noted journalist and White House press secretary to the late President Lyndon B. Johnson. The program detailed the CIA's extensive illegal activities during the late 1950's and the 1960's to destroy the Cuban Revolution led by Premier Fidel Castro.*

The Cuban Institute of Radio and Television (ICRT) broadcast the documentary, and the following is the Institute's commentary on The CIA's Secret Army, *reprinted from the Havana daily* Granma.

Journalist Bill Moyers' program called *The CIA's Secret Army*, made for CBS network and recently broadcast all over the United States, was shown on Cuban television on the evening of July 1.

In view of its interest for our people, the Cuban Institute of Radio and Television (ICRT) decided to broadcast it in full.

Cubans were aware of many of the things revealed in this program regarding the U.S. imperialists' efforts to destroy the Cuban Revolution.

The interest of the program lies in the fact that many of these deeds had been discussed in detail by the very people who participated in them and by those who trained and led them for years in the practices of subversion and assassination.

The so-called *CIA's Secret Army* is the work of the Eisenhower, Kennedy, Johnson, Nixon and Ford administrations.

We have seen this army made up of some 600 or 700 U.S. officers and some 2,000 Cuban traitors, operating at the largest CIA base anywhere in the world, act with absolute impunity in U.S. territory and in some countries allied with the United States in flagrant violation of international law and of the laws of those very countries.

This program constitutes yet another confirmation of the charges made by our commander in chief with respect to the activities of the CIA and the systematic and continuous policy of aggression against our Revolution carried out by various U.S. governments.

The unbounded hypocrisy of U.S. leaders and officials in denying the Cuban charges is evident. The lact of credibility of five administrations, whose deeds were absolutely divorced from their words, is laid before U.S. and world public oopinion.

Moreover, one is very impressed by the shamelessness of the CIA men — from Richard Bisell, then head of secret operations, to the agents in the field — who appear in the program and discuss their operations as if planning and committing assassinations was an everyday affair.

The cynical and candid manner with which those who were responsible for the acts of sabotage, attacks and plans to murder Fidel describe these operations is sufficient to illustrate the moral and political caliber of the enemies of our Revolution.

In one part of *The CIA's Secret Army*, a U.S. legislator tries to link these crimes against our people and the assassination of President Kennedy.

In an interview granted by our commander in chief to Bill Moyers, Fidel outlined the principles of our Revolution and said:



FIDEL CASTRO

ABSOLUTE MADNESS

"First of all, it would have been absolute madness — a completely irresponsible act — for Cuba to have become involved in an adventure such as planning the death of a President of the United States. No leader in his right mind, no revolutionary leader of a country in Cuba's position, quite apart from the practical problems; presumably a President of the United States is well protected.

"There is also the moral and the political problem. What responsible leader in our country would have thought up the idea of doing away with the president of the United States? This is a ridiculous accusation, a provocation. We would have run the risk that our country be destroyed by

CONTINUED ON PAGE 26

37 Emmy Award Nominations For "Roots"

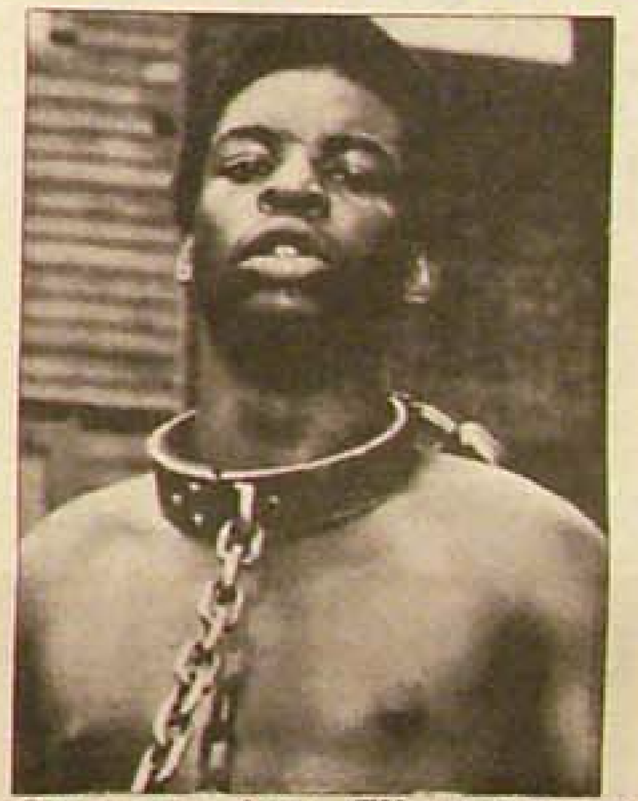
(Hollywood, Calif.) - *Roots*, the eight-part television series that drew viewers in record numbers, last week received an unprecedented 37 Emmy Award nominations covering last season's best T.V. programs.

The 12-hour dramatization of Alex Haley's book depicting early American slavery through the lives of his ancestors received 14 more nominations from the newly organized Academy of Television Arts and Sciences (ATAS) than the previous record holder, *Rich Man, Poor Man*.

Roots is favored to win the Emmy for an outstanding limited series.

Four actors from *Roots* — John Amos, Levar Burton, Lou Gossett and Ben Vereen — were nominated for best single performance in a drama or comedy series. No other actors were nominated in that category.

Two actresses from the critically acclaimed series — Madge Sinclair and Leslie Uggams — were nominated for best single performance in a drama or comedy series.







Characters from TV version of Roots.

Roots received multiple nominations in most categories for which it was eligible, including 13 for its actors and actresses. There were four nominations for directing, editing and sound mixing; three for writing; two for music, cinematography and art direction; and one each for costume design and sound editing.□

Z.A.N.U. Denounces Former Leader

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 17
confirmation of what he said in 1969.

"In 1975, without consulting other leaders of ZANU, Sithole sought to dissolve and disband all organs of the Party, including the army which was then locked up in a life and death strugle against the terrorist forces of Ian Smith.

"Sithole is an arch-typical tribalist and regionalist who has sowed seeds of internecine conflict in the country. He has surrounded himself with proven traitors and sellouts most of whom come from his village. In this respect Sithole joins Matanzime, chief of Transkei "homeland" in South Africa, in seeking to create bantustans in Zimbabwe.



Zimbabwean people's guerrillas discuss strategy.

"In the name of the Zimbabwe liberation struggle, Sithole has collected millions of dollars from all over the world. Not a cent of this money has been put to the use for which it was donated. Sithole has either squandered the money together with his pychophantic supporters and relatives or he has banked it in his accounts in Switzerland, Malawi or Kenya.

"Sithole's most serious crime has been his collaboration with the Rhodesian Special Branch as well as with the South Africa Bureau of State Security (BOSS). He has held several meetings with Derek Robinson, head of the Rhodesian Special Branch in Malawi, to plot ways to destroy armed struggle in Zimbabwe.

"In May and on June 12 of this year, he met the head of BOSS in Geneva to plot ways to destroy the African revolution in Central Africa. His latest meeting with BOSS took place yesterday at Jan Smuts Airport (in South Africa) before Sithole boarded a plane for Salisbury.

"Sithole has failed in everything he has undertaken; he has failed as a teacher, as a religious preacher, as a nationalist and even as a family man. Indeed, Rev. Sithole is doomed to fail in his latest career as a counterrevolutionary and traitor.

"The people of Zimbabwe are not fools. They can easily distinguish between a true revolutionary and an opportunist. Yesterday's pathetic reception for Sithole was a clear demonstration of the people of Zimbabwe's disgust at Sithole's naked and unashamed connivance with the racist Ian Smith.

"We therefore appeal to all the Zimbabwe masses to heighten their vigilance, maintain their firm revolutionary line and wage resolute armed struggle until final victory under the dynamic leadership of the Patriotic Front.

"Zimbabwe patriots and revolutionaries the world over say, 'GOOD RIDDANCE' to Rev. Ndabaningi Sithole."☐

Deportation Hearings Against Jose Medina

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 11
were deported to Mexico he could face imprisonment or even death by the right-wing agents.

During the 1960s, said Medina, there were massive protests by the Mexican people and youth against the repressive policies of PRI (Institutional Revolutionary Party).

It was this movement that brought Medina, a young lawyer, to defend the right of political prisoners who were arrested in Tlatelolco demonstration where 400 people were murdered and thousands arrested by the National Guard.

While defending the political prisoners, Medina also became active in the peasants' movement for land and food. When the government arrested key organizers, the legal office Medina worked for suggested that the peasants go to the University for peaceful picketing and protest.

During the demonstration, the Rector of the university accused Medina and other leaders of kidnapping, robbery and assassination. Medina contends that he was not on the campus but in the rural areas defending the peasants.

When filing for asylum, local INS Director Joseph Sureck violated Medina's rights by not forwarding to the State Department any of the letters from various Mexican people who



JOSE MEDINA speaking at recent Keep Strong *banquet.*

testified that Medina would be in peril of his life and rights if he was to return.

Despite the district court's admission, the American Civil Liberties Union (ACLU) and Medina's attorneys will proceed with a class action suit around other violations not addressed by the court.

In Medina's case, and in many others, asylum requests are left solely to the discretion of the INS agent under U.S. immigration law.

Other complaints the suit will address include: the applications for asylum are too short, without room for arguments or explanation; the defense was denied the right to rebut, argue or inspect the reason for the denial of asylum.

Conflicts in the case also arose over the court wanting "clear and convincing" evidence of Medina's status as a political refugee, while the law defines a refugee as one who has "a well-founded fear of being persecuted."☐

INSIDE LATIN AMERICA

Cuba

(Washington, D.C.) - The State Department said last week that it has given the Cuban government information on "terrorist acts" which apparently foiled a planned raid on Cuba by Miami-based exiles. Miami television station WTVJ reported that members of the Bay of Pigs Veterans Brigade 2506 abandoned plans for a sea invasion of Cuba earlier this summer because the U.S. had informed Havana of the plans during diplomatic talks at the United Nations.

Panama

(Panama City, Panama) Panamanian chief of state, General Omar Torrijos, returned last week from Bogota, Colombia, where he gained the backing of the presidents of Colombia, Costa Rica, Mexico and Venezuela for sovereignty over the Canal Zone as Panamanian/U.S. negotiations were resumed here. The talks are presently stalemated in attempting to reach final agreement on a treaty which would relinquish U.S. control of the Canal by the year 2,000. Panama is demanding equitable compensation for the use of the Canal.

Caribbean

(Mexico City, Mexico) - U.N. Ambassador Andrew Young arrived here last week on the second stop of his 10-nation Caribbean and Latin American tour after meeting with a representative of Jamaican Prime Minister Michael Manley in Kingston the day before. Before embarking, Young announced that U.S. involvement in the liberation struggles of southern Africa would be a major topic of discussion on his 12-day tour. Before he left, Haitian demonstrators set up pickets at the U.N. urging Young not to visit Haiti and accused the U.S.-backed government of President Jean-Claude Duvalier of repressive policies, imprisonment of dissidents and exploitation of the poor.

SPORTS

Ernie Banks Leads List Of Inductees Into Baseball Hall Of Fame

(Cooperstown, N.Y.) - It was a beautiful day for Ernie Banks.

Known as the Chicago Cubs' "Ambassador of Happiness," every day was a "beautiful day for a ballgame" for Banks, who starred for 19 years with the National League team, first at shortstop and then at first base. On Monday, August 8, Banks was enshrined in baseball's Hall of Fame.

Also inducted into the Hall today were Al Lopez, Joe Sewell, Amos Rusie, Martin Dihigo and John Henry Lloyd. The ceremonies swell the Hall's membership to 163.

Lopez, Sewell and Rusie were selected by the Committee on Veterans while Dihigo and Lloyd are the eighth and ninth players to be picked by the Special Committee on Negro Leagues.

Banks was named the National League's Most Valuable Player in 1958 and 1959. He hit a career total of 512 home runs, 293 as the hardest hitting shortstop in baseball history.



ERNIE BANKS

Dihigo, who was Cuba's minister of sports when he died in 1971, was considered the most versatile and probably the finest all-around performer in the Negro Leagues.

He also played in Mexico and Cuba, and in 1938 led the Mexican League in batting with a .389 average and in pitching with an 18-2 record and an earned run average of 0.90.

Lloyd was called the "Black Wagner," after Hall of Famer Honus Wagner. After seeing Lloyd play, Wagner said: "It is a privilege to have been compared with him."

Lloyd is credited with batting .410 in 1923, .440 in 1924 and .475 in 1911. Available records indicate he batted .362 for his career.

One wonders how the scene at Cooperstown might have changed if the St. Louis Cardinals had been less racist about a report from one of their scouts 24 years ago.

Would Mr. Cub have become Mr. Card?

None ponders the question more than Quincy Trouppe, one of the unsung giants of the Negro Leagues who had Banks tied up and ready for delivery to the Cards in 1953.

The Cards said, "No, thanks," and thus passed up one of the game's real stars just as they did with Al Smith, Vic Power and the late Roberto Clemente.

"They never got over thinking lily-White," says Trouppe, recalling the front office resistance in the major leagues against signing Black players even after Jackie Robinson had broken the color barrier in 1947.

Trouppe was a catcher for 22 years in the Negro Leagues, holding his big mitt as a target for Satchel Paige and playing alongside such future stars as Robinson, Willie Mays and Roy Campanella as well as Black Hall of Famers Josh Gibson and Cool Papa Bell.

Trouppe was scouting the Black leagues for the Cardinals in 1953 when Buck O'Neil, manager of the Black Kansas City Monarchs, recommended Banks as a player of major league potential.

"Trouppe," O'Neill said, "I got this horse and you better jump on him; ride him now.

Trouppe sent an urgent note to the Cardinal organization. The Cards were skeptical. They dispatched another scout to the scene and this scout came up with a negative report. "He can't hit, he can't run, he has a pretty good arm, but it's a scatter arm. I don't like him."

Trouppe was distressed. He went to St. Louis to argue the Banks case with Eddie Stanky, the manager. He got a cold turndown.□

HALL OF FAME COMMITTEE FOR BLACK PLAYERS TO DISBAND

REMEMBERING NEGRO LEAGUE STARS

(New York, N.Y.) - A special baseball Hall of Fame committee created to induct Black ballplayers from the old Negro Leagues is set to disband, closing the door to immortality to many Black players — among them "Smokey" Joe Williams, called by some the greatest pitcher ever.

In a recent feature in the *New York Times* John Holway, author of *Voices from the Great Black Baseball Leagues*, blasted the baseball Hall of Fame in Cooperstown, New York, for a racist selection system which has purposefully excluded players from the old Negro Leagues, many of whom rate among the best ballplayers of all time.

The late Smokey Joe Williams was a lanky 6-foot-5-inch Texan who beat the best pitchers in baseball — Walter Johnson, Grover Cleveland Alexander, Eddie Plank, Chief Bender, Rube Marquard, Waite Hoyt, Satchel Paige.

On a mellow autumn afternoon in October, 1917, he faced John McGraw's National League champions, the New York Giants, with their World Series lineup intact. For 10 innings he showed them smoke, striking out 20 Giants. No one got a hit.

He lost the game on a 10th-inning error, 1-0. But as the Giants' right fielder, Ross Youngs, trotted past him after the game, he said, "That was a hell of a game, Smokey." And thus was born Joe Williams' nickname.

Joe Williams might have been the greatest pitcher ever, but he never pitched in the major leagues because he was half Black. His father was Black, his mother an American Indian.



JOE WILLIAMS

A special committee headed by Monte Irvin has named nine players from the old Negro Leagues to Cooperstown, compared to about 130 White old-timers in the Hall.

Then the committee voted to disband, saying no other candidates could get 75 per cent of its vote needed for election. In other words, no candidate had the support of six of the eight committee members.

Blacks have decried Irvin's announcement. White traditionalists have decried the existence of Irvin's committee, saying no one should be named to Cooperstown who did not play in the National or American Leagues. And never mind that Blacks weren't allowed to play.

The one pre-eminent figure in Black baseball — even ahead of Joe Williams, Satchel Paige or Josh Gibson — is Andrew (Rube) Foster.

Foster has no counterpart in White baseball. As a pitcher he defeated the best White pitcher of his day, Philadelphia's Rube Waddell in 1902 (thus earning a nickname). He taught the New York Giant's ace, Christy Mathewson, to throw a screwball.

He managed the best Black team in the nation in the pre-1925 era, the Chicago American Giants. And he organized the first Black league in 1920, a turning point in the development of Black baseball. Without Rube Foster, it is fair to say, there would never have been a Jackie Robinson.

Foster died in 1930. His younger half-brother, Bill Foster, is 73 years old and lives in Lorman, Mississippi. Bill, a left-hander, probably won more Black World Series and playoff games than anyone else.

Irvin and his committee constantly hear that the Negro Leagues have no records to substantiate accomplishments. *Actually, modern scholarship has uncovered statistics for many of the years between 1921 and 1948.* For example:

- Willie (Devil) Wells hit .332 in the Negro Leagues. His average in 40 games against White big leaguers was .392.
- Josh Gibson hit .423 against Black big-league pitching. He hit White big leaguers, including Dizzy Dean, at a .419 pace.
- Spottswood Poles, who some say was faster than Cool Papa Bell, hit .487 against pre-World War I Black pitching. He hit .610 agianst White big leaguers of the same era.□

Carter Sends Welfare Reform Plan To Congress

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 5

Unlike the current system, in which mothers with children younger than 18 are not required to work, jobs would be mandatory for everyone in the "work benefit" group or they would suffer reduced assistance.

Major features of Carter's proposal are:

•A base rate "cash support"— essentially a minimum guaranteed annual income — of $4,200 for a family of four. Aged, blind or disabled individuals would receive a base $2,500, and married couples, $3,750. In addition, individual states would supplement the minimum federal benefits.

•A base rate of $2,300 for a family of four in the "work benefit" group. The family could earn up to $3,800 without benefits being reduced; after $3,800 federal assistance would be reduced 50 cents for each dollar of earning until their income exceeded $8,400, at which point the cash income supplements would be cut off.

•Parents with children between seven and 13 will be required to accept part-time employment during school hours. (An estimated 300,000 of the 1.4 million public service jobs are slated for this category.) Such parents could deduct from their qualifying income a maximum of $150 a month to defray child care costs. If employment is refused, the minimum federal benefit is reduced from $4,200 to $2,300 annually.

•The $1.4 million public service jobs would pay the minimum wage and would include tasks from teacher's aides to street cleaning. Any applicant for a job



Black mothers lead protest against racist welfare cutbacks. Under Carter's welfare plan millions of welfare recipients will be forced to work at starvation wages.



or for training must be unemployed and have looked for a private job for at least five weeks before being placed in a subsidized program. After one year in a subsidized job, participants must spend another five weeks looking for a private sector job for again becoming eligible for public service.

Federal officials estimate that 31 per cent of the 3.1 million women presently receiving AFDC assistance would be forced to work under the Carter proposal.

To increase the "attractiveness of private rather than public employment, Carter's plan would also expand the Earned Income Tax Credit to provide an additional $600 or more a year.

This aspect of the proposal features:

•A 10 per cent credit (rebate) on earnings in private sector jobs up to $4,000 a year.

•A five per cent credit on earnings between $4,000 and roughly $9,000 for a family of four (the point at which earnings become subject to federal income taxes).

•Eligibility for credit on family earnings up to $15,000.

In announcing his plan last Saturday, Carter pointedly avoiding using the word "welfare" except to call the present system "anti-work and anti-family, unfair to the poor and wasteful of taxpayers' dollars."

The key word was "work" — "doubling the number of single parent families supported primarily through work."

One of the two major "concessions" Carter made in formulating this new proposal was to increase spending by $2.8 billion, with an additional $3.3 billion cost in extended tax credits.

The other was a concession to Senator Russell Long of Louisiana, chairman of the Senate Finance Committee, who demanded that the work requirement apply to single parents with children over the age of six, instead of over the age of 14 as was originally planned.□

Abortion Issue

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 7

procedure is not necessary to save the mother's life. Thus far, only seven states have said they will probably continue such programs without federal assistance.

In California, where 70,000 poor women had abortions under Medical/Medicaid programs last year, state health department officials said abortions would continue under the Medi-Cal program until the state is officially notified that federal funds are no longer available.

After that, the course of action is "uncertain."

The Hyde Amendment expires on September 30. However, Congress, with the backing of President Carter, is expected to renew its ban on abortion funding.□

Club Swinging Cops Evict I-Hotel Tenants

CONTINUED FROM BACK PAGE

of poor people in the city with nowhere to live, and the possibility of community groups organizing to get political pressure to bring a solution to these problems."

According to Graham, the "most glaring deficiency in our legal system (was) that there is no legal right to housing. And, there is not legal right to relocation before you're displaced."

Moscone offered temporary rent-free housing to tenants until they are able to relocate but these offers were rejected by all of the I-Hotel tenants. The housing found by Moscone was either "substandard" or expensive, tenants said.

The mayor has pledged to find decent housing for all of the tenants, but there are already 5,500 poor people on the city's public housing waiting list.

In the last 10 years, over 2,300 low-rent housing units have been torn down in Chinatown. Last year alone, six hotels and apartment buildings were demolished while no public or low-rent housing was built.



Evicted I-Hotel tenants sadly return to their former residence to gather their belongings.

Presently, I-Hotel attorneys are trying to block the demolition of the building by the owners of the building, the Hong Kong-based Four Seas Corporation. Since the building has been designated a historical landmark as a Filipino cultural center since the turn of the century, an environmental impact report must be prepared before it can be torn down.

One tenant, Nita Rader, said she and others will accpet housing only "in or near Chinatown, if we can stay together. They don't understand that we are one family. For years we have all taken care of each other. We cannot just stop that."□

A.C.L.U. Collaboration With F.B.I.

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 9

with the FBI during the period of 1953-59 were made by then ACLU Washington, D.C., Director Irving Ferman. The Bureau's files also revealed that Herbert Monte Levy, a contemporary of Ferman who served as a staff counsel for the highly respected organization, and John Pemberton, ACLU national director from 1962-70, had more limited contacts with the FBI.

Interviewed by the *Los Angeles Times*, Neier said that the basis for the ACLU's contact with the FBI was "the worry that the ACLU would be labeled as communist because it was defending the civil liberties of communists and therefore, they wanted to be sure that there weren't any communists in the ACLU."

One result of this activity was that the FBI spied on hundreds of people whose names they received to determine if they were engaged in "subversive" activities.

Materials handed over to the FBI, the *New York Times* said, included correspondence between ACLU officials, minutes of meetings of various state affiliates, drafts of position papers, memoranda, lists of officers and information concerning gossip about internal feuds.

The *Los Angeles Times* revealed that a member of the board of the Southern California Chapter of the ACLU during the 1920's was an FBI agent. The identity of the agent was not made public.

In a telephone interview with the *New York Times*, Ferman — referred to in FBI files as a "friend" of the Bureau — claimed that he could not remember many of the incidents described in the files but admitted that he provided information to the federal police agency.

Defending his actions in a statement to the current leadership of the ACLU, Ferman said that the policy of the leadership during the 1950's was to develop and maintain a close relationship with the FBI and other government agencies.

Expressing the shock and concern with which the ACLU regards last week's revelations, Neier said, "It's a very painful experience for us. It tarnishes the reputation of the ACLU and it means that people active in the ACLU compromised the principles of the organization."□

Letters to the Editor

INMATES BACK JUSTICE FOR HUEY

Hello Friends,

Today I was reading a Panther paper and I saw the Committee for Justice for Huey P. Newton. I would like to say while I am incarcerated here at the U.S. Army Disciplinary Barracks, Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, I will do my best to help you raise funds for my friend Huey P. Newton. I remember when I was little I saw Huey P. Newton in Chicago and he rubbed or patted me on the head and said you should love all your brothers and sisters around you. That has been with me ever since that day. So I said when I get older I'm going to be a Panther. So now I do believe I'm ready to be a true Panther. I have been rapping to a few brothers in here and since we all get out around the same time in December we have all agreed that if we are out by the time our friend Huey has his trial we are going to see or take a firm stand so that our friend Huey P. gets a fair trail. Would you send me some information concerning Huey P. and the whole Panther Party?

Good luck, from an incarcerated victim.

Rosce Forney
Ft. Leavenworth, Kansas 66027

"I WOULD LIKE TO SELL YOUR PAPER"

Comrades,

My name is Tyrone Walton. I am 22 years old and am serving five to 12 years for being Black and trying to survive in a small central Illinois town. I was introduced to your newspaper last year and I was overjoyed to see that there are people (Black) who understand that the struggle is a long way from being over. I would like to receive your paper and I would also like to join your party.

When I get out I would like to sell your paper in my hometown because it is something the people need. I would also like to know the Illinois Chapter's address. May the struggle continue.

Tyrone Walton

C.I.A. Program

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 9

electric shock, hypnosis and other experiments included:

•LSD and marijuana testing on some 142 "sexual psychopaths" at the Iona State Hospital in Michigan to see whether the drugs would expose the innermost secret thoughts of the inmates.

As explained in the CIA documents, the foreign intelligence agency's intent was "to exploit the research potential that is represented" by the prisoners: "It is thought these individuals have the kind of motivation for withholding certain information that is comparable to operational interrogation situations in the field";

•The testing of drugs on terminal cancer patients at Georgetown University Medical School here, to which the CIA secretly contributed $375,000 in construction costs.

Under the White House's reorganization of U.S. foreign intelligence activities, Turner would control the financial aspects of the national operations carried out by the Defense Department's National Security Agency (NSA) and the National Reconnaissance Office (NRO), as well as the foreign intelligence programs of the CIA.□

A-Bomb

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 8

whether a NUMEC executive had acted as an Israeli agent and a second inquiry completed a few weeks ago — allegedly "cleared" NUMEC of any wrongdoing.

Conran revealed that one of his assignments involved compiling a list of incidents at nuclear facilities that included threats, acts of violence, and thefts or attempted thefts. In the process, he became convinced that senior NRC officials and the ERDA were withholding from safeguard authorities information relating to a past diversion or attempted diversion.

In letters he wrote last April 4 to President Carter, the NRC commissioners, and Representative Morris Udall from Arizona, Conran said the present safeguard system suffers serious weaknesses; that the energy administration and the NRC were overestimating the difficulty of stealing nuclear fuels and converting them to clandestine weapons; and that "serious" indications existed of a past successful theft.□

Nyerere Challenges Carter: "Shorten The War"

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these U.S. investments.

"All governments, including mine, seek foreign investments," the Tanzanian leader said. "Foreign investments back up governmental systems. You have policies that you carry out, and you need money for the purpose of carrying out those policies. So, you seek foreign investments to back your government up and help you do whatever it is you want to do," President Nyerere explained.

"If you endorse South Africa, you are supporting the government of that country and its policies. . .You not only do that, but you pay for apartheid and you reap the benefits of apartheid.

"Everybody who invests in South Africa pays for apartheid and is paid for apartheid," the brilliant Tanzanian leader noted, urging U.S. corporations to withdraw their investments from southern Africa "if they have the courage."



JULIUS NYERERE, president of Tanzania.

Regarding the likelihood of U.S. support of the Patriotic Front which is fighting for Black majority rule in Rhodesia, President Nyerere made reference to a conversation he had had two days earlier with Carter.

"Your President was able to say to me that my country (Tanzania) achieved independence without bloodshed, but that your country had to take up arms to achieve its independence. This is the first time I have ever heard a President in the White House make that distinction. . .I have a feeling that you understand why we have to fight. . ." the frontline states' spokesperson said.

He added that while the White House is "not necessarily supporting the Patriotic Front, it is ready to accept our struggle as a nationalist struggle. . ."

When asked what Black Americans can do to support the liberation struggles in southern Africa, President Nyerere said that there is "a strong Black population here with a vote" and urged Black Americans to use their vote to achieve human rights in southern Africa.□

Black Londoners Fight For Carnival Celebration

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immediately preceding Lent. It has been, historically, a working class festival, staged by the African section of the Trinidad and Tobago working class.

Post World War II Trinidad and Tobago, like every other Caribbean society, was decimated by mass unemployment and under-employment. Low wages strangled the few who could get work.

"As a consequence, thousands of workers emigrated to North America and Britain. To these territories, we brought little material possessions; what we did bring was ourselves, in which resided the whole history of Caribbean society — steelband, calypso, Carnival and all.

NOTTING HILL

"In 1965, the idea of Carnival in London was born. Notting Hill was chosen as the venue. It was the closest to being liberated territory.

"The West Indian community had fought off the racists in the famous Notting Hill Riots of 1958. The community had put up a major resistance to police brutality, and, in so doing, established itself as a major bridgehead in the struggle of Black people in Britain.

"The first ever Carnival in London was held on August Bank Holiday, 1965. One steelband and 500 revellers represented little more than a makeshift operation.

SOCIAL OCCASION

"By 1975, Carnival in Notting Hill had been established as a major social occasion in the lives of Londoners. An attendance of 250,000 people, overwhelmingly Black, was proof positive of this fact."

Prior to last year's festival, the practice of celebrating Carnival on the streets of Notting Hill was challenged by local White residents, the police and the local council. The three groups campaigned to have the Carnival removed from the streets and imprisoned in the White City Stadium. They lost that struggle.

The Carnival Development Committee says that the issue of policing is the most important question facing Carnival organizers this year. Last year 1,200 police were in the area, as opposed to 60 in the preceeding year. This was the root cause of the fighting which erupted last year. Leading politicians, journalists, White and Black organizations and individuals went on record condemning the police violence.□





Black Londoners fight police during past Caribbean Carnival. This year racist forces are trying to ban yearly celebration.

Cuban Television

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the United States. Nobody in his right mind would have thought of such a thing.

"What's more, in line with our political philosophy from the time we started the revolutionary struggle, we have never believed in the murdr of tyrants or rulers. Never!

"Preparing the elimination of Kennedy wouldn't have made any sense politically — because we didn't confuse Kennedy with the system. We struggled against the system, not against Kennedy, personally.

"There is something else I want to tell you. If the United states had had the slightest evidence that we were responsible for Kennedy's death, it would not have hesitated in attacking us, because they were looking for excuses to do so.

"If there had been the slightest evidence, no U.S. administration would ever forgive us. However, during the investigation, it never occurred to anybody to accuse Cuba," Fidel concluded.

In spite of the fact that we disagree with this part of the broadcast, we have shown it in full, just as viewers in the United States saw it.

The crimes shown in Bill Moyers' program — and other, equally bloody and contemptible ones which are not shown — clearly reflect the degree of dehumanization and cruelty with which U.S. leaders and officials planned and carried out their war against the people of Cuba and imposed on them a blockade that became practically universal.

"All this reflects the correctness of the Cuban Revolution's policy of strengthening its capacity for defense to the utmost, creating a powerful armed forces supplied with modern weapons and setting up efficient state security organs, while constantly keeping up revolutionary vigilance.

For it is precisely the constant strengthening of our Revolution and the proven heroism of our fighters that have brought about the repeated failure of the aggressive operations launched by the United States one after the other and have completely destroyed any chance for the sucess of the United States's policy of force against Cuba...

The program gives rise to the following question: What will the United States do now with the terrorist groups which it gathered together, trained and organized and who operate against Cuba from its territory with the help of many contacts there?□

THE BLACK PANTHER PARTY PROGRAM

MARCH 29, 1972 PLATFORM

WHAT WE WANT, WHAT WE BELIEVE

1. WE WANT FREEDOM. WE WANT POWER TO DETERMINE THE DESTINY OF OUR BLACK AND OPPRESSED COMMUNITIES.

We believe that Black and oppressed people will not be free until we are able to determine our destinies in our own communities ourselves, by fully controlling all the institutions which exist in our communities.

2. WE WANT FULL EMPLOYMENT FOR OUR PEOPLE.

We believe that the federal government is responsible and obligated to give every person employment or a guaranteed income. We believe that if the American businessmen will not give full employment, then the technology and means of production should be taken from the businessmen and placed in the community so that the people of the community can organize and employ all of its people and give a high standard of living.

3. WE WANT AN END TO THE ROBBERY BY THE CAPITALIST OF OUR BLACK AND OPPRESSED COMMUNITIES.

We believe that this racist government has robbed us and now we are demanding the overdue debt of forty acres and two mules. Forty acres and two mules were promised 100 years ago as restitution for slave labor and mass murder of Black people. We will accept the payment in currency which will be distributed to our many communities. The American racist has taken part in the slaughter of over fifty million Black people. Therefore, we feel this is a modest demand that we make.

4. WE WANT DECENT HOUSING, FIT FOR THE SHELTER OF HUMAN BEINGS.

We believe that if the landlords will not give decent housing to our Black and oppressed communities, then housing and the land should be made into cooperatives so that the people in our communities, with government aid, can build and make decent housing for the people.

5. WE WANT EDUCATION FOR OUR PEOPLE THAT EXPOSES THE TRUE NATURE OF THIS DECADENT AMERICAN SOCIETY. WE WANT EDUCATION THAT TEACHES US OUR TRUE HISTORY AND OUR ROLE IN THE PRESENT-DAY SOCIETY.

We believe in an educational system that will give to our people a knowledge of self. If you do not have knowledge of yourself and your position in the society and the world, then you will have little chance to know anything else.

6. WE WANT COMPLETELY FREE HEALTH CARE FOR ALL BLACK AND OPPRESSED PEOPLE.

We believe that the government must provide, free of charge, for the people, health facilities which will not only treat our illnesses, most of which have come about as a result of our oppression, but which will also develop preventative medical programs to guarantee our future survival. We believe that mass health education and research programs must be developed to give all Black and oppressed people access to advanced scientific and medical information, so we may provide ourselves with proper medical attention and care.

7. WE WANT AN IMMEDIATE END TO POLICE BRUTALITY AND MURDER OF BLACK PEOPLE, OTHER PEOPLE OF COLOR, ALL OPPRESSED PEOPLE INSIDE THE UNITED STATES.

We believe that the racist and fascist government of the United States uses its domestic enforcement agencies to carry out its program of oppression against Black people, other people of color and poor people inside the United States. We believe it is our right, therefore, to defend ourselves against such armed forces and that all Black and oppressed people should be armed for self-defense of our homes and communities against these fascist police forces.

8. WE WANT AN IMMEDIATE END TO ALL WARS OF AGGRESSION.

We believe that the various conflicts which exist around the world stem directly from the aggressive desires of the U.S. ruling circle and government to force its domination upon the oppressed people of the world. We believe that if the U.S. government or its lackeys do not cease these aggressive wars that it is the right of the people to defend themselves by any means necessary against their aggressors.

9. WE WANT FREEDOM FOR ALL BLACK AND OPPRESSED PEOPLE NOW HELD IN U.S. FEDERAL, STATE, COUNTY, CITY AND MILITARY PRISONS AND JAILS. WE WANT TRIALS BY A JURY OF PEERS FOR ALL PERSONS CHARGED WITH SO-CALLED CRIMES UNDER THE LAWS OF THIS COUNTRY.

We believe that the many Black and poor oppressed people now held in U.S. prisons and jails have not received fair and impartial trials under a racist and fascist judicial system and should be free from incarceration. We believe in the ultimate elimination of all wretched, inhuman penal institutions, because the masses of men and women imprisoned inside the United States or by the U.S. military are the victims of oppressive conditions which are the real cause of their imprisonment. We believe that when persons are brought to trial that they must be guaranteed, by the United States, juries of their peers, attorneys of their choice and freedom from imprisonment while awaiting trials.

10. WE WANT LAND, BREAD, HOUSING, EDUCATION, CLOTHING, JUSTICE, PEACE AND PEOPLE'S COMMUNITY CONTROL OF MODERN TECHNOLOGY.

When, in the course of human events, it becomes necessary for one people to dissolve the political bonds which have connected them with another, and to assume, among the powers of the earth, the separate and equal station to which the laws of nature and nature's God entitle them, a decent respect to the opinions of mankind requires that they should declare the causes which impel them to the separation.

We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal; that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable rights; that among these are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness. That, to secure these rights, governments are instituted among men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed; that, when ever any form of government becomes destructive of these ends, it is the right of the people to alter or to abolish it, and to institute a new government, laying its foundation on such principles, and organizing its powers in such form, as to them shall seem most likely to effect their safety and happiness. Prudence, indeed, will dictate that governments long established should not be changed for light and transient causes; and, accordingly, all experience hath shown that mankind are more disposed to suffer, while evils are sufferable, than to right themselves by abolishing the forms to which they are accustomed. But, when a long train of abuses and usurpations, pursuing invariably the same object, evinces a design to reduce them under absolute despotism, it is their right, it is their duty, to throw off such government, and to provide new guards for their future security.

CLUB SWINGING COPS EVICT I-HOTEL TENANTS

(San Francisco, Calif.) - Tenants of the International Hotel (I-Hotel) and over 3,000 supporters were unsuccessful in fighting off mounted police, sheriff's deputies and club-swinging cops from the San Francisco Police Department's Tactical Squad (Tac Squad) last Thursday morning, as 50 I-Hotel residents were brutally evicted from their home.

Tenants of the 70-year-old dwelling had fought eviction proceedings for over nine years, but last week they were overwhelmed as police and sheriff's deputies battered their way through a human barricade to take control of the Chinatown structure.

The police attack began at 3:00 a.m. Three times waves of riot-equipped tactical police were repulsed by the huge crowd stationed at the entrance to the hotel. While tactic squad members pounded away at demonstrators with their night sticks, mounted police charged at the crowd with their horses, eventually splitting up the crowd.

The human barricade stood firm for close to an hour before supporters were advised to disperse rather than face further brutality from police. Then, led by ax-wielding San Francisco County Sheriff Richard Hongisto, sheriff's deputies battered and chopped down doors and broke out upper-story windows to begin removing tenants and supporters barricaded inside the facility one by one.

Many of the tenants and their supporters had tears in their eyes when they realized their nine-year battle to keep the historic I-Hotel as low-income housing for the elderly had come to an end.

Hongisto, who had served five days in jail earlier this year for his refusal to evict the I-Hotel residents, went door to door using an axe to pry open tiny apartments within the building while deputies carried out over 200 young supporters and 50 elderly Chinese and Filipino tenants out of the building.

Five people who formed the human barricade later required hospitalization.

Nita de la Cruz, one of the tenants, commented, "Even with martial law in the Philippines, I had never seen people beat that bad."

The I-Hotel eviction took place on August 3, just one day after Mayor George Moscone and Sheriff Richard Hongisto rode the coattails of pro-district election forces in San Francisco's special election. In the vote on Propositions A — calling for the repeal of district elections — and B — which would have forced Moscone and Hongisto, to run for re-election in November — the turnout against A carried both measures to resounding victories.

A last minute appeal to Moscone, asking him to adopt a tenants' plan for the city to buy the hotel while residents managed it, was rejected by the San Francisco mayor. Hongisto, along with police chief Charles Gain, directed the eviction of the tenants from around the corner on the eighth floor of the ultramodern Holiday Inn.

After being taken out of the hotel by cops, I-Hotel Tenants Association President Emil De Guzman said, "I was a little shaken. For a lot of us we fell bad this happened. We put up a long resistance. We were up against the power of the city and the landlords. . . .

"In the long run," De Guzman, pointed out, "it's a victory. We raised the issue of low-income housing. We're going to regroup all our tenants and see where we go from here."

Felix Ayson, a tenant leader and one of the stalwarts of the I-Hotel resistance, sadly commented, "I am crippled. I am deaf. I am very old Now they're putting me out of here. Do you think our mayor has a place for me? No, No, because I was happy here."

I-Hotel attorney Gil Graham pointed out that the nine-year resistance "dramatized the plight

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San Francisco County Sheriff RICHARD HONGISTO uses axe to chop through door in International Hotel during last week's eviction in which the nine-year struugle to keep the building as low-income housing was forcefully ended.



Over 3,000 supporters gathered outside of the I-Hotel in San Francisco's Chinatown/Manilatown district in an unsuccessful attempt to block the eviction of 50 poor Chinese and Filipino tenants, who were carried out one by one.

